# THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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## TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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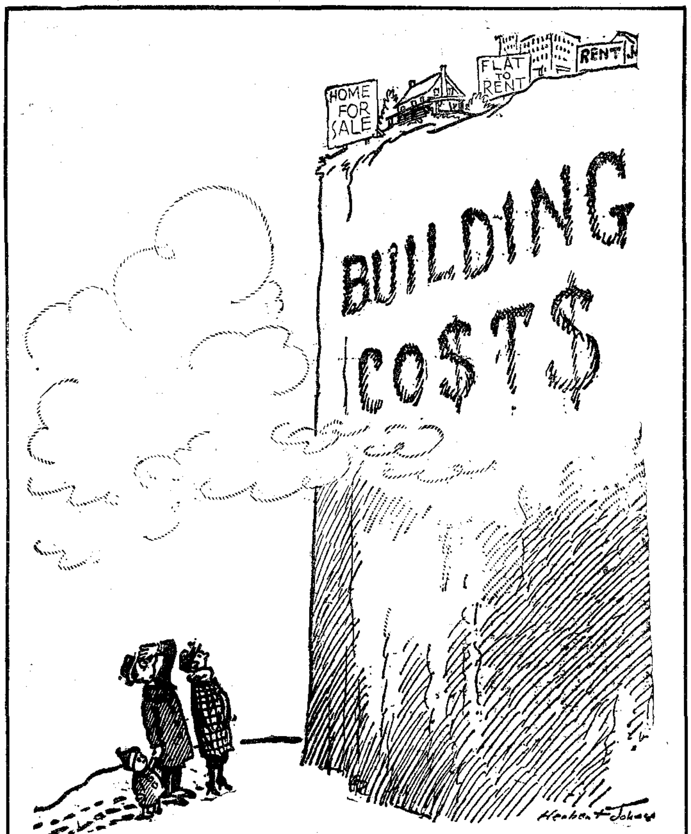
## THE THREATENED COLLAPSE OF THE BUILDING BOOM

CONSTERNATION IN MANY QUARTERS greets the threatened collapse of 1923's five-billion-dollar building boom, one of the corner-stones of our new structure of national prosperity. Families and businesses, crowded and cramped into tight quarters for years by the building shortage, and now just trying to make a little more breathing space by the biggest building boom America has ever known, encounter such an obstacle in the way of high costs that they seem to resolve to endure the old buildings still longer rather than pay the price of the new. Building is a basic industry from which virtually all industries draw sustenance. But because certain forces have been "raiding prosperity" in the building field, journalistic and economic observers warn us, construction activities are being checked in New York City and other parts of the country by the increasingly excessive costs of materials and labor. "The 'flattening out' of the curve of the building boom seems now an indisputable fact," says the New York *Globe;* and it cites figures gathered by S. W. Straus & Co., a firm that has financed many large-scale building operations, to show that "the average of building permits for the entire country was 16 per cent. less in April than in March." The F. W. Dodge Corporation, a leading authority on building statistics, reports that in the Eastern States the increase in actual construction in April over March was only 7 per cent., whereas it is usually 15 to 20 per cent.



CASTLES IN THE AIR

—Johnson in the New York *Globe.*

In the building crisis, declares Colonel M. C. Rorty, President of the National Bureau of Economic Research, "lies the immediate test of our prosperity." The choice, he adds, "is between a partial shutdown in building activity and a stabilization of construction costs on a level that will be fair to the public." "The present upswing in business is based on the building boom," says Lewis H. Haney, director of the Business Research Bureau of New York University; and he warns us that "unless the pyramiding of prices and expenses is checked the whole structure will collapse soon." Costs of labor and material "are rapidly becoming prohibitive," avers *Building* (Philadelphia), which sees no sufficient reason for this condition. "There is a breaking stress in business just as there is in a steel beam," it adds, "and work can become so expensive that it can not be done." And we read in *The Index*, a statistical bulletin issued for the construction industry by the Associated General Contractors of America: "We are asked to spread the gospel of 'Build Your Own Home,' and all have been anxiously praying for reduced rents and lower costs of construction; but instead of giving any signs of relief, we have been obliged month after month to record higher costs of construction and to forecast greater rent burdens." Rents, which have never been higher than they are to-day, are still climbing, according to nation-wide statistics gathered by the United States Department of Labor.

If a "buyer's strike" in the building field is already under way, as many competent observers aver, its chief manifestations at present are in New York City, where contractors and architects are reported to be urging clients to postpone building until prices drop. In April, according to S. W. Straus & Co., the issue of New York City building permits showed a falling off of 76 per cent. from the March figure. And in one week in May announcements were published postponing new building projects in New York, amounting in value to over $50,000,000. This phenomenon is the more dramatic because its background is a nation-wide building boom, which has been under way in virtually every section of the United States to relieve the housing shortage resulting from the war-time interruption of construction. This boom, we learn from a bulletin issued by Science Service, Washington, "is being carried forward at a cost approximately 115 per cent. above the average cost in 1914." So great is the resultant demand for building materials and building labor, and so inadequate the supply, that the cost of both, according to this bulletin, will probably continue to advance throughout 1923. But building costs, unfortunately, remarks the New York *Tribune,*

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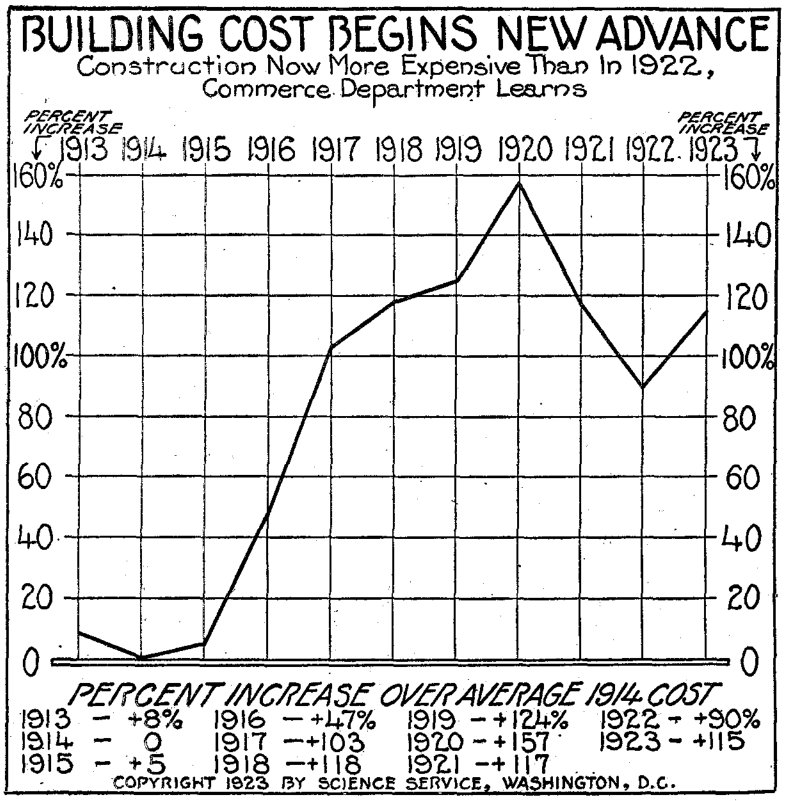


"go directly and pervasively into general living costs, stimulating demands for higher wages in all occupations, and enlarging the vicious circle in which business and industry are imprisoned." Moreover, "they do not go into living costs and stay there for a few years, as inflated prices of things which are quickly consumed do; their disastrous effect is spread over a whole generation." It is interesting to inquire, therefore, how far New York's example in meeting the crisis by a partial suspension of building is being followed in other sections of the country. As the Cleveland *Times-Commercial* sees it, "The problem of the flattening building boom is worth nation-wide consideration."

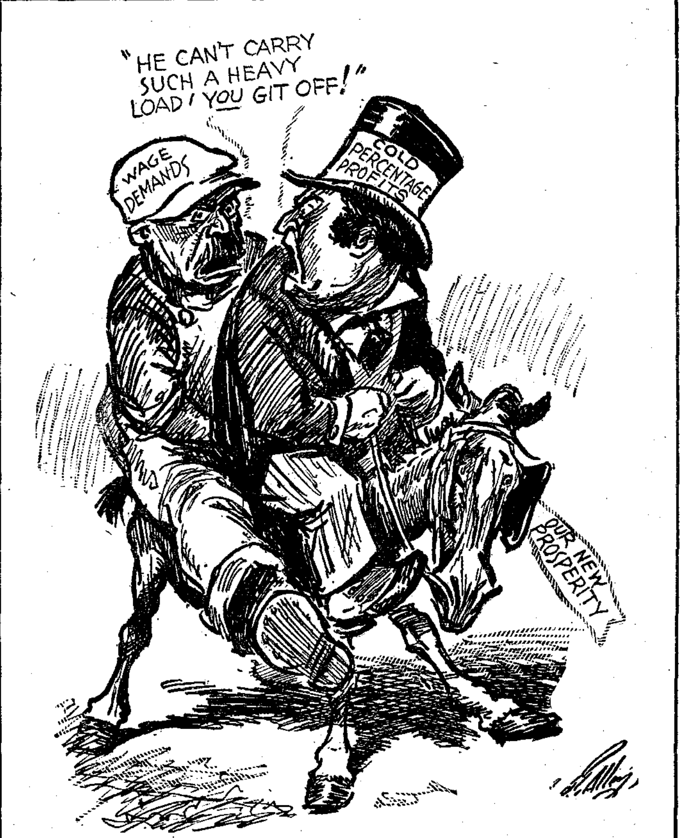
The "buyers' strike" in the building industry, reports *The Western Architect* (Chicago), "is felt most keenly along the Atlantic coast, but is in evidence to a lesser degree in the Middle West. It is checking construction slightly on the Pacific coast, but has not slowed down building to any extent in the Northwest or in the South." *Buildings and Building Management* (Chicago) tells of great building activity in its home city which "can not be expected to hold in case the rising price tendency in labor and materials persists"; and the Chicago *Tribune* records the fact that "$75,000,000 worth of building in Chicago has been indefinitely held up." An investigation by the New York *Evening World* reveals the fact that "in Boston more than $10,000,000 worth of building operations have been halted owing to a 35 per cent. rise in building costs, the last three months." In Philadelphia *The Public Ledger* reports that "high costs are slowing up construction." From St. Louis comes similar news. From Detroit, on the other hand, *The Michigan Manufacturer and Financial Record* reports some public anxiety about the building situation, but expresses the following optimistic view:

> "We do not look for a substantial reduction in the volume of building in this State. The industrial communities of Michigan have not caught up in the way of housing with the shortage for normal demand created by war-time cessation of building. In addition to that overdue supply the unsatisfied demand has been accentuated by the great influx of industrialists into this State. Such housing as people used to know, with plenty of room, is impossible to those who are creating the new demand, because it is not to be had. There is plenty of mortgage money to be had from the mortgage companies for pretentious apartment projects, and the savings banks are becoming liberal with funds for separate home-building. While it is true that the tradesmen and artizans are asking all they can get for their materials and their services, even that phase of the situation is solving itself economically, in a way. New contracting and building groups are appearing, composed of workingmen themselves with a bit of capital, and many of these are in the way, no doubt, of becoming the contractors of the future. With the demand not speculative, but actual, and with a shortage of labor to satisfy it, we can not see a lull in Michigan building for a long time. The volume of building for this season will be determined largely by the number of people available to do the work."

Similarly *The Western Contractor* (Kansas City), speaking for "Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and parts of Arkansas," reports that "there is nothing at this time to indicate a pronounced let-up in building." "Contemplated projects, however, are fewer in number," it adds.

Who is to blame? Among the answers offered, we find: the law of supply and demand; greed on the part of the "speculative builder"; the greed of the building materials men; the greed of labor; the "closed shop"; and restricted immigration. "Every one knows that the shortage in building due to non-construction during the war must be made up before normal conditions can be restored, but the developments of recent weeks show that the situation can not be remedied by the unwise competition for men and materials in which speculative builders are indulging," says *The Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* (New York). And the New York *World* agrees that "wild speculation seems to be killing the metropolitan building boom." The Socialist New York *Call* points the finger of blame at those "building anarchs," "the manufacturers, the contractors and those profiteering in building materials." According to Noel Sargent in *American Industries* (New York), the building public is victimized by "the combined power of the building material men and the closed shop labor unions."

Building material prices, according to the New York *Evening*



NOW WATCH 'EM BREAK ITS BACK

—Alley in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal.*

*Post,* "are about one-fifth higher than a year ago." And in the *Iron Trade Review* (Cleveland), we read:

"Since 1921, the cost of building material, as measured by the bureau of labor statistics and pictured in the Business Trend, has advanced 27 per cent. Costs are now 98 per cent. above 1913. The union wage rate for the building trade, as compiled in May of each year by the bureau of labor statistics, touched a peak of 101 per cent. above 1913 in 1920. It dropt to 87 per cent. above 1913 in May, 1922. The compilation for 1923 has not yet been made, but it is conceded that rates have returned to the 1920 levels or above. Wage scales alone are not the important factor in boosting labor-building costs now. Overtime pay and bonuses paid by contractors provide a large but unestimated superburden. Of materials, brick and lumber have advanced the most from their 1913 moorings. In 1921 they declined the least. Structural steel, however, dropt to the pre-war level during the depression, and now is only 67 per cent. above 1913. Whether or not building costs will continue to rise until the present market is destroyed is a question upon which much more than building activities depend."

"The greed of building material men and of some contractors is the moving factor" in the present crisis, declares the Providence *News.* And in the New York *Globe* we read:

"Since 1914 labor has followed more or less in the wake of prices—certainly high labor costs did not precede high building costs. At present, with food at an index figure of 141 (with 1913 as a basis) and all commodities averaging 156, building materials stand at 188. This figure, the Government quotation for January last, is 3 points higher than the figure for December, 1922. Undoubtedly, since January the rise has been much greater. Consequently the laborer who asks his $12 and $14 does little if any more than follow the example set by the capitalist in his sphere of activity."

But as some others diagnose the case, it is "the non-stop dance of higher wages" that has made the building situation "groggy." "It will be noticed," remarks *The National Builder* (Chicago), that the wage increases being made to-day "are not asked for or explained by increased costs of living, but are plain out-and-out concessions to a class which is in a position to make demands." "For the moment the building trades unions have the country utterly at their mercy," declares the New York *Herald,* which goes on to explain the situation as follows:

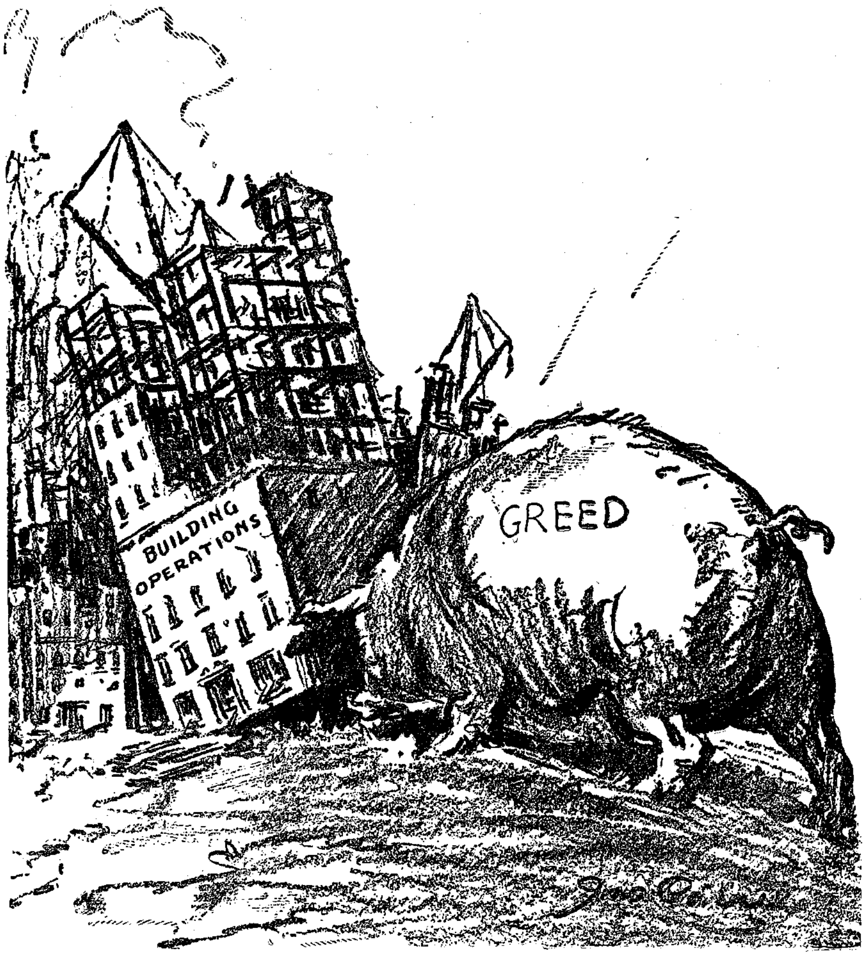
"They hold it in a double grip. The housing shortage has been the nation's greatest deficit since the war. And instead of finding an increase in skilled labor to meet the deficit, we find a decrease in many lines. The latest figures prepared by the Census Bureau show that in five of the most important building trades the number of workmen was smaller in 1920 than in 1910:

| | *1920* | *1910* |
|---|---|---|
| Brick- and stone-masons | 131,000 | 161,000 |
| Plasterers | 38,000 | 47,000 |
| Roofers and slaters | 11,000 | 14,000 |
| Stonecutters | 22,000 | 35,000 |
| Painters, glaziers and varnishers | 248,000 | 273,000 |
| Total | 450,000 | 530,000 |

"Why did the prosperous month of January, 1920, find 80,000 fewer men in these five well-paid trades than had been employed in them ten years before? It was because the bosses of these trade organizations had put in effect their purpose to make their unions close corporations as exclusive as the most snobbish of clubs. On the basis of the advance in population the ranks of the bricklayers and stone-masons should have increased 25,000 between 1910 and 1920.

Building labor is now receiving the highest wages in history, according to *The Wall Street Journal,* in which we read:

"While the union wage scale varies between $9 and $10 a day for the various trades, the actual minimum paid is $12, the ruling rate being $14 to $16 a day. As high as $25 is reported as being paid to members of the trowel trades in the environs of New York City. In some Long Island towns plasterers recently went on strike for $27 a day. Double time is also demanded for overtime. Instances are known where plasterers' pay has run as high as $250 a week.



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THE HOG OF IT

—Cassel in the New York *Evening World.*

But these workers, according to one of their spokesmen, are "willing to accept lower wages when supply dealers and contractors stop profiteering." Says Michael J. Colleran, President of the Building Trades Council:

"No less than 63 cents of every dollar of construction cost which the contractor pays go to building material manufacturers, while only 37 cents go for wages to labor.

"It was the profiteering price of material, not high wages, which was the chief cause of the prohibitive cost of building in 1919 and 1920.

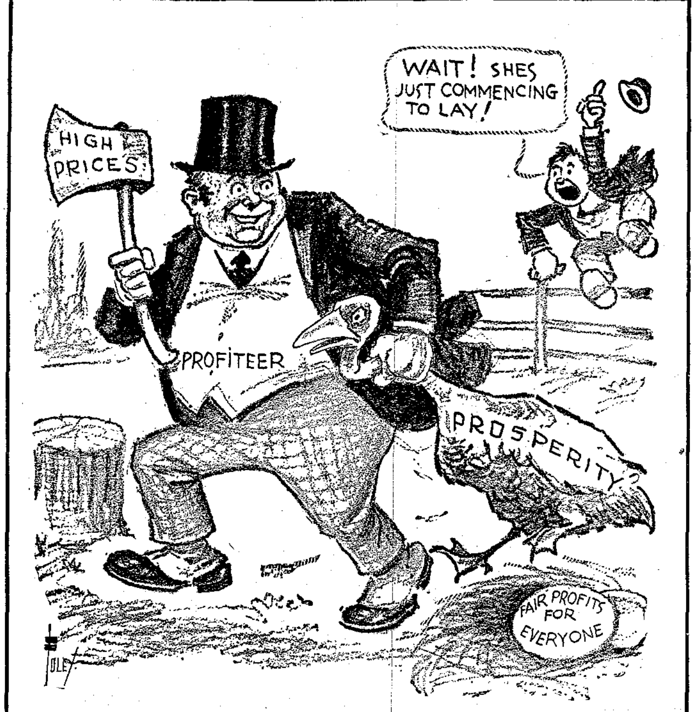
"When material costs dropt in 1921 and 1922, the building boom immediately began.

"Now that material costs are rising again, the cost of building is being rapidly increased and the continuance of the construction boom threatened.

"According to the latest figures of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, the cost of building material has already risen 28 per cent. in March over March of the previous year.

"The profits which the contractor makes are also a large but generally unknown factor in the price which the public pays for construction."

The problem, according to *The National Builder* (Chicago),



WHY KILL THE GOOSE?

—Foley in the Minneapolis *News*.

is "not to reduce wages and prices, but to stabilize them." And in the New York *Evening Post* we read:

"If the situation grows more chaotic, no builder will dare to sign a contract. He can not tell whether his estimate of costs will remain accurate for a month; he can not be sure that he will be able to get labor or materials at any price. Something should be done to bring under control the irresponsible builders whose excessive bonus offerings are inflating the market; something should be done to bind union labor to a uniform scale and halt the 'snow-balling' strikes for higher wages. The remedy would appear to lie in a strict agreement between union labor on the one side and contractors and builders on the other."

Last week a group of capitalists and labor leaders met in New York, under the auspices of the American Construction Council, to discuss the building crisis. These men represented banking, realty, construction, building materials, and building labor. After discussion they agreed unanimously, according to press reports, in urging "a nation-wide suspension until early fall of all new building construction save that under way and that of an emergency character." The meeting passed the following recommendations:

"That banking interests curtail the financing of speculative building until after the close of summer.

"That wide publicity be given to the increasing trend of construction costs, both in labor and materials.

"That governmental, municipal, State, county and town construction departments be urged to delay their work as much as possible until September or October.

"That the cooperation of newspapers and trade publications be sought to keep the public informed of the monthly increases in construction costs, and that they be requested to exercise their influence in curbing the demand for construction until the early months of fall."

According to the New York *World*, "John Donlin, head of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, was a party to the conference, and concurred in the recommendations decided upon." After the meeting the American Construction Council, of which Franklin D. Roosevelt is president, gave out the following statement:

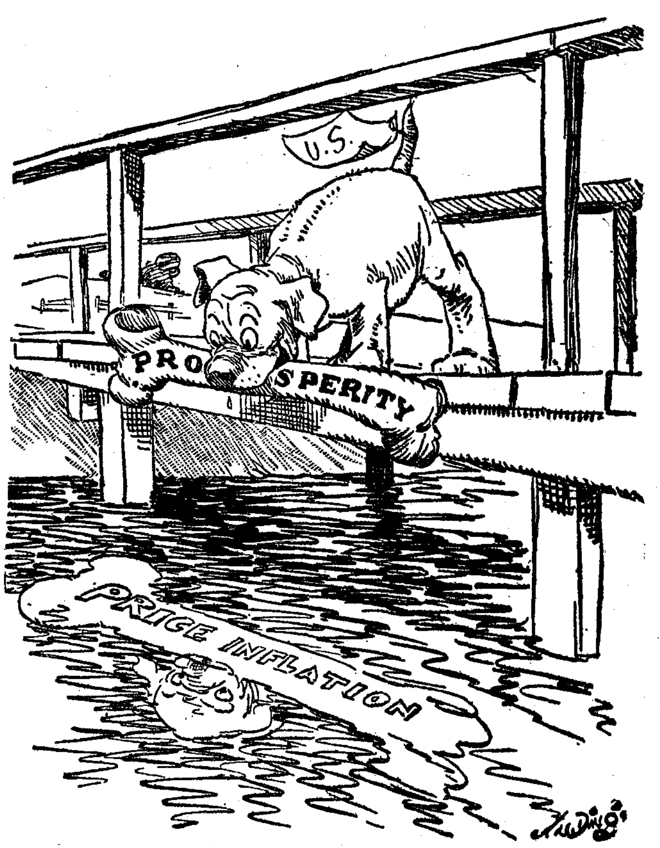
"The volume of construction work projected this year exceeds by 40 per cent. the volume for the same period during 1922, during which year the facilities of the country for materials and labor were taxed to capacity; and this results in a much larger program of construction in hand than can be properly and successfully taken care of with our present resources in manufacturing, transportation and labor.

"With these resources all overtaxed, the inevitable outcome is a bidding or auction process that means a very wide and exorbitant spread of prices between the manufacturer and the dealer and the consumer, with consequent rising costs to the manufacturer, to the dealer and to the contractor, each of whom protects himself against 'futures,' the result being inflation.

"Similarly, there is competitive bidding for labor, resulting not only in rising wage scales, which is the least part injurious to the public, but in bonuses.

"This accumulative program of construction has resulted in making the cost of construction at the present time too high. An authoritative statement of conditions given to the public will help to a better understanding, and with a better understanding the peaks of construction should eliminate themselves. Particularly for the small investor it is unwise to do construction during the peak times, such as exist to-day, and which gives fair promise of being worse to-morrow. It is to the small investors that authoritative information should be given in the daily press of the trend of costs of construction and of the trend of future demands of labor and material in construction, so that they may judge of the present situation for themselves."

According to the New York Citizens' Emergency Building Committee it will be four years before the balance between supply and demand in the building field is achieved. And in the meantime some observers warn us that a buyers' strike in this field may prove a double-edged weapon. Thus the editor of *The Southern Architect and Building News* (Atlanta) "can see no justifiable reason for holding up building operations, so long as raw material can be furnished at present prices." Prosperity demands, he says, that construction work should go forward. And the editor of *The American Contractor* (Chicago) writes that "the whole business activity of to-day is so interrelated with building activity that too drastic a check on construction at this time would prove very disastrous."



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THEY DO SAY

There was once a foolish little dog, who, seeing the magnified reflection in the water, dropt his bone to go after the bigger one and thus lost both.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

## GERMAN CEMENT FOR THE ENTENTE

As it was during the war, and has been ever since, "just when the Allies were in some peril of falling apart, Germany could be counted on to deliver the stroke that brought the Allies together"; now, adds the New York *Evening Post*, Germany has done it again. When the French and British failed to agree on a reparations policy and Poincaré decided to "go it alone" in the Ruhr, many observers on this side of the water saw a wide crack opening in the none too solid structure of the Entente. They have credited Germany, from time to time, with strenuous endeavors to drive the Allies still further apart, but the German reparations offer of May 2 seems chiefly significant to our editors in having drawn from Paris, Brussels, London, Rome and Tokyo such an expression of unanimity regarding the German proposals that the German Government to-day is "face to face with stronger Allied unity" than for many months. While different in tone, British and Italian replies to the German offer dismissed it as emphatically as did the Belgian and French, and even the Japanese agreed it was quite inadequate. There is now a conviction in Berlin, says one correspondent, that "playing London against Paris, as a policy, seems to be ended."

The Germans had flattered themselves, we read in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "that a wedge had been driven between the Allies which would presently split them asunder, and they counted on profiting from the disruption of the Anglo-French Entente which they believed to be impending. They now know that their calculations were mistaken, and in seeking to evade the payment of their just debts, they need not count on British assistance." The evidence that the Allies were getting together again "must distress Germany," thinks the Pittsburgh *Chronicle-Telegraph*, but it seems a very hopeful sign to our editors. Germany will now have to talk business, say several as they see Germany forced to the point of either satisfying the Allies or putting up with the continued presence of the French in the Ruhr.

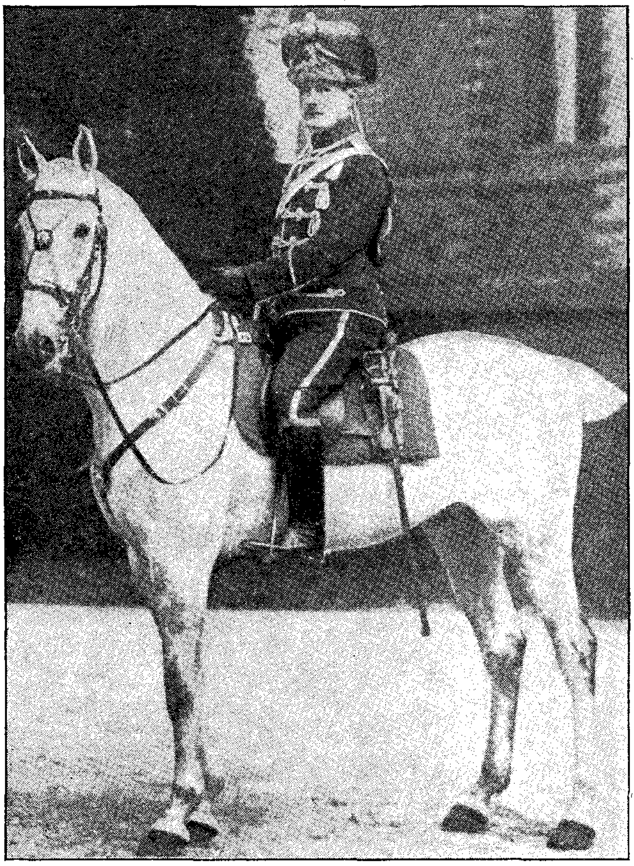
The suggestion in the Curzon note that Great Britain, as the New York *Tribune* phrases it, "will resume the rôle of debt collector in association with France and Belgium" is all the more welcome because it came after the British expression of annoyance over the "unnecessary precipitancy" of the Franco-Belgian reply to Germany. In his note to Germany, Lord Curzon tells the Berlin Government that its proposals were "a great disappointment" and made an "unfavorable impression." Two grounds of disappointment were specified. First, the total reparations offered was a "sum which, falling far below the moderate amount forming the basis of the British scheme submitted to the Paris Conference in January last, must have been known in advance to be altogether unacceptable to the allied Governments," and the payment "of even this inadequate sum" was made dependent upon the highly speculative possibility of the flotation of a series of international loans. It might be noted here that the Germans offered 30,000,000,000 gold marks or $7,500,000,000, while the British plan called for 50,000,000,000 marks or $12,500,000,000. Even more disappointing to Britain is "the failure of the German reply to indicate with greater precision the nature of the guaranties they are disposed to offer," for the Allies receive only "vague assurances" instead of "concrete and substantial proposals." Lord Curzon continues, in words which to one editor seem "coldly to the point":

> "If Germany did intend to open the way to an effectual and speedy solution of the problem, the failure to settle which is gravely disturbing the political and economic condition of Europe and, indeed, the whole world, then it seems unfortunate that she should not have shown keener appreciation of the lines on which alone can any such settlement be sought."

Finally, Germany is advised to reconsider her proposals so as to make them "a feasible basis for further discussion," and is reminded that Great Britain shares with its allies "a practical interest" in this matter of reparations which it has "no intention of abandoning."

The fact that the Allies, instead of being driven farther apart, are rather in "much closer agreement to-day than they have been for a long time," should, in the New York *Evening Post's* opinion, "be helpful in inducing the German Government to face the 'realities' that Curzon insists upon." The Newark *News*, which sees Curzon "gradually catching up to the French," inclines to think that when Germany indicates with precision the guaranties she can offer to Lord Curzon's satisfaction, "they may not be far different from the one already held by the French." In other words, "with illusions of Allied discord gone glimmering and promises of hypothetical international loans discarded, the next German offer may go a considerable way to justify the Franco-Belgian action in taking hold of such a concrete guaranty and source of payment as the Ruhr coal." And the New York *Globe* comes to the conclusion that the Germans ought now to realize that the German people are the only people who can get the French out of the Ruhr:

> "France is in possession of districts vital to the industrial life of present Germany. France will not leave the occupied regions until Germany pays. The occupation is costly, but it costs Germany more than France. The Ruhr and the adjacent regions may be redeemed, in accordance with the promises openly made by Belgium and France, as rapidly as the reparations account is settled. The question of how long France remains on the Rhine is therefore one for Germany to decide.
>
> "Given an offer which satisfied the British and Italian and American Governments as fair, the case of Germany would be infinitely better. Lord Curzon politely reminds the German Government that no such offer has been made. Until it is, there is not likely to be an overwhelming protest against the occupation of the Ruhr and the Rhineland."



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood (New York)

AND NOW HE MUST GO TO JAIL

This man on horseback, who once hoped to win the war for Germany, is Baron Krupp von Bohlen, husband of the namesake of the "big Berthas" and head of the great Krupp steel and munitions works. He has been sentenced by the French to fifteen years imprisonment for inciting employees to attack French troops.

## UNLIMITED LIQUOR PRESCRIPTIONS

A CHASM IN THE VOLSTEAD ACT, wide enough for a Niagara of rum, is seen by some anxious friends of Prohibition in the recent court decision wiping out the limit on the amount of liquor that a doctor may prescribe. The flutter of countless prescriptions, thicker than the famed leaves of Vallombrosa, written by shyster M. D.'s at so much per, is visioned looming on the horizon. Thus Mr. Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, is certain that "unless medicinal liquor is regulated or limited, a bootleg doctor in a community can thwart the purpose of the law, disgracing reputable physicians and acting as a substitute for the old bartender." "If Judge Knox's decision is sustained by the Supreme Court," agrees the Philadelphia *Record*, "it will have a more demoralizing effect on the already demoralized country than anything that has happened since the passage of the Volstead Act." "It will tend to open a large hole in the law through which violators of Prohibition may operate," explains the neighboring *Bulletin*. Orville S. Poland, counsel for the Anti-Saloon League of New York, believes the court in error, holds that "the exercise of power by Congress in the enactment of the provision in question is not subject to review by the courts." "The Knox ruling merely adds to the confusion regarding Prohibition," avers the Troy *Record*, "because, as Mr. Wheeler points out, the decision is contrary to the court decisions of practically every State in the Union. In fact, the laws of many of the States prohibit the use of whisky altogether for medicinal purposes." According to Mr. Wheeler—

"THE LIMITATIONS . . . . ARE VOID"

Declares Federal Judge John C. Knox, "which make it lawful to prescribe one pint of intoxicating liquor for the medicinal use of a person whose ailment requires a greater quantity."

> "The status of medicinal liquor in the States is as follows: Twenty-three States prohibit entirely the prescribing of whisky for medicinal purposes. They are: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, West Virginia. Twelve States authorize the prescribing of pure alcohol only. In 23 States they have limitations as to the quantity and time similar to those in the National Prohibition Act. In eight of these, however, they have adopted the provisions of the Federal act by reference."

Prohibition Commissioner Haynes, moreover, notes that the great bulk of physicians now use only a part of their allowance of prescriptions. Says Mr. Haynes:

> "Of 150,000 physicians in the United States, 40,000 are in States which have local laws prohibiting the issuance of liquor prescriptions. Of the remaining 110,000 physicians fewer than 35,000 have permits under the Prohibition laws for the issuance of prescriptions."

While the standard of the medical profession admittedly is high, there are, several editors admit, a small percentage of irresponsible practitioners. But the Buffalo *Express* tells us how to handle this minority:

> "Over in Ontario, where they have the same problem, prescriptions for liquor are counted, but not limited. A physician who issues a great number of scripts is quietly investigated. If the authorities decide that he is in effect operating a bootleg business as a profitable side-line to his medical practise, charges are brought and the physician is liable to lose his license. Not many physicians have been so charged, and fewer have lost their licenses. But the possibility of ejection from the profession doubtless acts as a deterrent on those physicians who thus would abuse their rights and privileges United States authorities can apply the same method of enforcement. They do not need this law which Judge Knox has overthrown."

The decision of Federal Judge John C. Knox was handed down in the United States District Court in New York City on May 9, as the result of a suit brought by Dr. Samuel W. Lambert, Dean Emeritus of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, to restrain the Prohibition enforcement authorities from interfering with him in the exercise of his professional discretion as to the amount of liquor needed to cure his patients. Judge Knox granted the injunction against the Prohibition authorities, and if the Supreme Court upholds his view, then the part of the Volstead Act limiting liquor prescriptions to one pint in ten days for any one patient falls to the ground. Dr. Lambert, who is president of the Association for the Protection of Constitutional Rights, which was organized last year by 105 physicians, who selected Dr. Lambert to bring a test case, makes the following statement:

> "This is a very satisfactory decision. It grants every contention that we made, and puts the medical profession in the position where it ought to be. Physicians will now have the right, unless the decision is overruled by the United States Supreme Court, to prescribe such medicines, including alcohol, as they consider necessary in their judgment for people who are ill. The limitation of the amount that could be prescribed was a tremendous stupidity. Many of us felt that it was a very irksome law, and a great number of physicians got together to bring this action. I acted not only for myself, but for all the profession throughout the country."

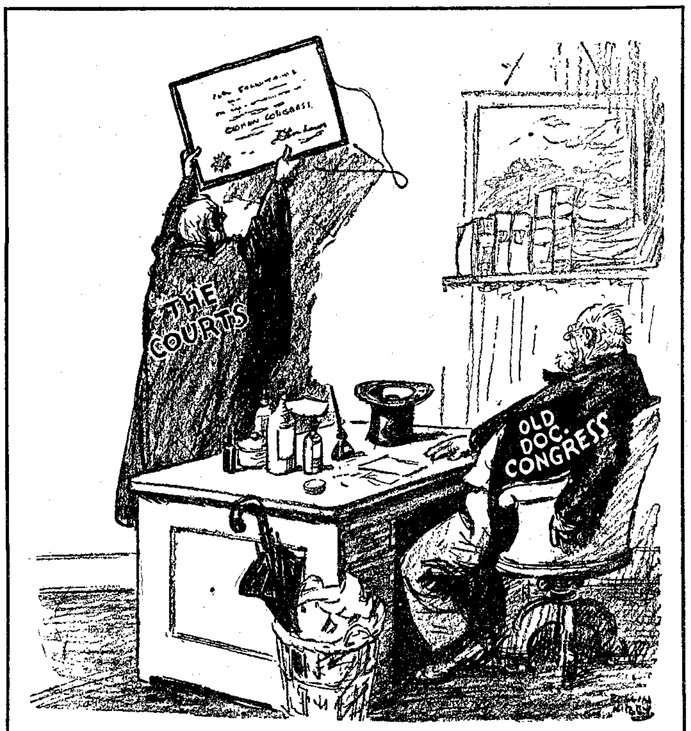
George David Stewart, president of the Academy of Medicine, expresses much pleasure at the decision, but admits that it opens a dangerous door to the unscrupulous:

> "It was a contradiction in law to license a doctor to practise medicine and then have the Government tell him how he could practise. A doctor is licensed to use drugs in the treatment of cases, and alcohol is a very useful drug in many cases, which should be used in the discretion of the doctor. Only the doctor knows how necessary alcohol is in certain cases, and how much should be used. In diphtheria cases, for example, especially where secondary infection has set in, nothing on God's earth will cure them but alcohol.
>
> "The devil of it is that there will be unscrupulous men in our

profession who will issue prescriptions when they are not needed at all."

In granting the injunction Judge Knox said, in part:

> "Whether or not the use of liquor in the treatment of certain known ailments is a valuable therapeutic agent is a controversial subject with which the Court is not at present particularly concerned. That the subject is highly controversial is indicated by the results of a questionnaire directed to upward of 30,000 physicians. Of this number, 51 per cent. declare whisky to be necessary in the treatment of certain diseases, and 49 per cent. take a contrary view.
>
> "For the purposes of this motion, it is sufficient to accept the allegations of the complaint, and to consider that Congress itself, in the very legislation under attack, has recognized that in certain cases liquor has a legitimate medicinal use, and has specified the circumstances under which it may be prescribed in given instances. The difficulty is that having done so, Congress, without reference to the quantity of liquor actually required for the proper treatment of a particular ailment from which a patient may be suffering, and irrespective of the good faith, judgment and skill of the physician in attendance, proceeds to limit the amount to be prescribed to not more than a pint within a period of ten days. . . .
>
> "The Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution was designed to bring about the prohibition of intoxicating liquor 'for beverage purposes' and was not, I think, intended to put an end to the use of liquor for purposes regarded by those who proposed the Amendment, and by many of the States that ratified it, as justifiable and proper. . . .
>
> "While the exercise of regulatory power in the interest of the public at large frequently brings about individual hardships, it is to be recalled that one of its chief objects is to preserve—and is not to jeopardize and destroy—the health of its citizens. For this reason, I feel that persons are not to be deprived of the use, when required, of such medicines as are proper and necessary for their relief, unless authority for such deprivation has expressly been conferred. . . .
>
> "So far as I am informed, the legislation complained of does not purport to be based upon any finding as to the quantity of liquor that reasonably and properly may be required within a specified period for the treatment of disease. If otherwise, I should be inclined to dismiss the bill, it being my impression that within reasonable limits the quantity to be prescribed may be regulated by Congress. But accepting the complaint as made, the limitation now imposed seems to be arbitrary and without justification. . . .
>
> "*From the foregoing, I have reached the conclusion that the* limitations of the Volstead Act, and its amendments, which make it lawful to prescribe but one pint of intoxicating liquor for the internal and medicinal use of a person whose known ailment, if it is properly to be treated, requires the administration of a greater quantity, are void."



TAKING DOWN HIS DIPLOMA

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

The daily press seem to endorse the decision by a considerable majority. The logic that underlies this finding seems flawless to such widely separated papers as the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, Syracuse *Herald*, New York *Globe*, Chicago *Tribune*, New York *Evening Post*, Detroit *Free Press*, Jersey City *Journal*, Cincinnati *Times-Star*, New York *World*, Baltimore *Sun*, and New Haven *Journal-Courier*. "To the man on the street unversed in legal subtleties, and not particularly enamored of them, Judge Knox has done the obvious, common-sense thing," maintains the *Free Press:*

> "We believe the great mass of the people who voted in favor of the Eighteenth Amendment did so with an understanding that they were hitting only at the beverage use of liquors. It is clear, too, that a good many members of Congress questioned in their minds the legality of the prescription provision. The advocates had quite a struggle getting it on the statute books, not so much because there was hostility toward the idea of giving the Volstead Act a full set of teeth, as because there was a disinclination to give the Act teeth that seemed to be unsound."

The suit "was in no sense an attempt to weaken the dry law," observes the Rochester *Herald;* "it was merely to determine whether or not Congress had the constitutional power to set itself up as an arbiter of medical practise." To the majority of American editors it appears that "the medical profession has won a notable victory for the freedom of medicine from Federal supervision," as the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* puts it. Under the provision now declared void by Judge Knox, "nothing was left to the judgment, the learning, the experience, or the discretion of the physician."

While the Knox decision may have caused "a premature rush of joy to the mind" of many a wet, as one editor observes, "the issue has not been finally disposed of," we are informed by the Springfield *Republican*. As the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger* explains:

> "The system and theory of Prohibition enforcement will not be changed by this decree, even in the Federal judicial district where it was rendered. The decision is part of a test case, and will not be enforced or even recognized generally until it has been reviewed, with the pleas on which it is based, by the Supreme Court of the United States."

Still another sidelight is thrown upon the situation by the Baltimore *Sun*. This paper warns us that—

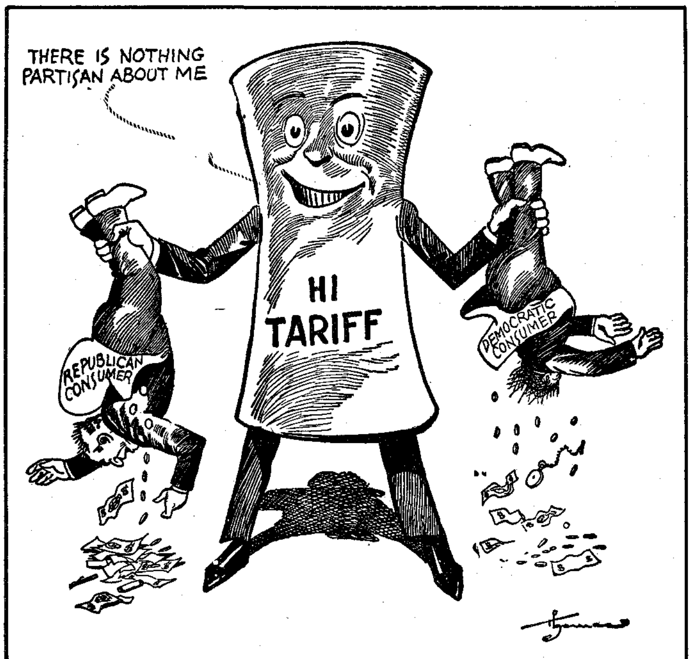
> "There should be no undue elation among physicians as to the effect of this sane and lucid interpretation. The United States Supreme Court is, judicially, an exceedingly dry tribunal. Having upheld the power of Congress to declare that over one-half of one per cent. of alcoholic content is 'intoxicating,' how can it challenge its authority when it says that it knows more about medicine than trained physicians?"

Customs officials, we are told, make the point that under the Knox ruling it may be possible for ships entering American waters to classify their entire stocks of liquor as medical stores, and thereby avoid the recent decision of the Supreme Court on that subject. "If that can be done, it may be regarded as a welcome means of escape from an embarrassing international situation," thinks the Brooklyn *Eagle*, which says we can not make laws to enforce Prohibition on board foreign ships on the high seas. And "whatever the Supreme Court decrees will perhaps settle incidentally another point which for years has been a subject of controversy," writes David Lawrence in the New York *Evening World*, "the right of Congress to pass laws interfering in any way with the practise of medicine."

## A "FLEXIBLE" TARIFF THAT DOESN'T FLEX

"AS ELASTIC AS A KILN-DRIED BRICK," is a phrase now applied to that "flexible" or "elastic" feature of the Fordney Tariff Law, which President Harding once characterized as "the greatest contribution toward progress in tariff-making in a century." At the time the law was passed, news writers recall, it was predicted that the new device "would be applied in such a way as to bring about a really scientific tariff and to remove inequitable rates." But now so eminent a tariff authority as Professor F. W. Taussig condemns it as a "torturous arrangement—not easy to understand and less easy to justify," and press comment reveals much doubt whether there is really any flexibility at all. In the new tariff law it is provided that "whenever the President, upon investigation of the differences in cost of production," shall discover that the duties in the Act "do not equalize said differences," he is to make such changes as are "necessary to equalize the same," no increases or decreases to be more than 50 per cent., and the President has ordered all requests for changes to be filed with the Tariff Commission, upon whose advice he depends. This would seem to be simple enough, but the President and the Commission, according to the news dispatches, have had much difficulty in determining just how they are to do their stretching act with the Fordney-McCumber rates. First of all, there was trouble because some members of the Commission thought they should go right ahead and suggest revisions on their own initiative, while others believed they should act only in response to requests for changes in specific schedules. In March the newspapers waxed facetious because the Commission announced that it was investigating besides sugar these sixteen more or less widely used articles: Oxalic acid, diethyl barbituric acid, barium dioxid, casein, logwood extracts, potassium chlorate, sodium nitrate, mirror-plates, pig-iron, Swiss pattern-files, paint-brush handles, cotton warp-knit fabric, cotton gloves made of warp-knit fabric, cotton hosiery for infants, wall-pockets, and artificial fruits, vegetables, flowers, etc. Tariff reformers have called on the Commission to do something to bring prices down for the sake of the consumer, while protectionists have appealed to the President not to let the Commission "unsettle business."

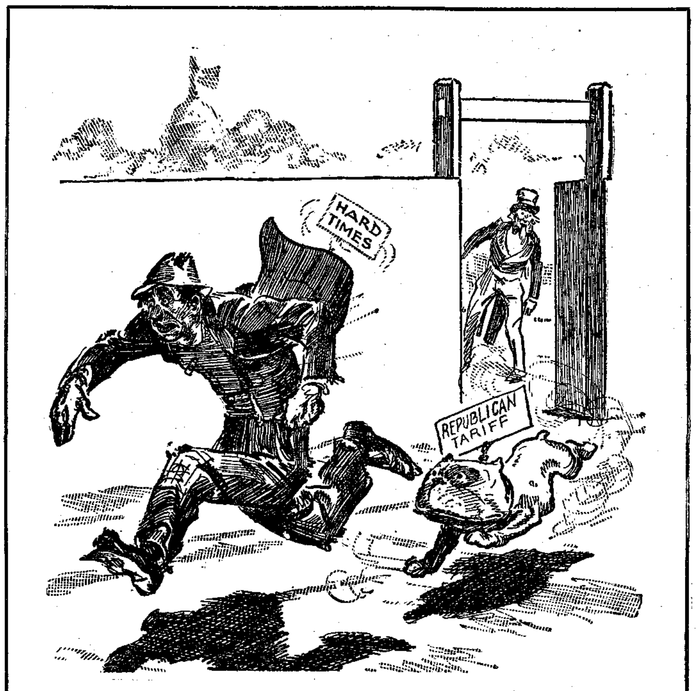
When the President came back from Florida he worked out a plan of procedure with the Commission, on the basis that the Commission is to make preliminary surveys, whenever and upon whatever schedules it sees fit, but no formal investigation is to be ordered until after the President has given his approval. The President's ideas of flexibility have been defined in a letter in which he said he had "no thought of permitting the flexible feature of the Tariff Act to become a dead letter," nor on the other hand "of permitting the Commission to create a situation which will put the American producing world in a constant state of turmoil," and also in a statement made to a delegation of alarmed agriculturists, which runs in part:



HE GETS 'EM ALL
—Thomas in the Detroit *News*.

> "I have cautioned the Commission that the Government does not mean to throw a monkey-wrench into the machinery at a time when we are all trying to recover fully from industrial and agricultural depression. I can tell you surely that the President would proclaim no reduction of the tariff unless there were very pronounced reasons for it, and the President would be justified in modification either way only on the most striking evidence of the necessity for such a change in rates."

This is "a common-sense view," in the opinion of the Minneapolis *Journal* (Rep.). "Flexible, but not Unstable," is the title of a Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.) editorial which declares that the President's interpretation of tariff elasticity "may displease the strenuous tariff reformer, but it ought to meet the approval of the country at large." The President's attitude seems to the Cincinnati *Inquirer* (Dem.) "commendable, whatever one might think of this tariff." The point is, we are told:



AND HE WON'T RETURN SOON!
—Reid in *The National Republican* (Washington, D. C.).

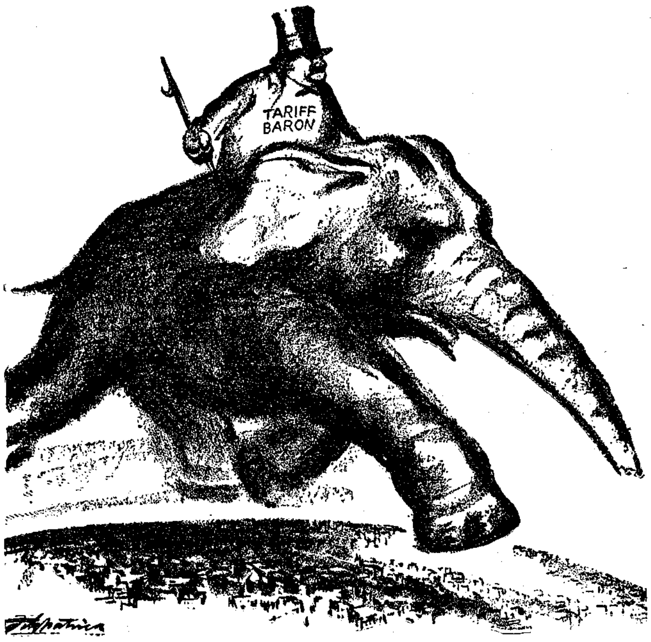
> "It is not a tariff, *per se*, high or low, that bothers business, so much as the everlasting tinkering of it, which latter causes business disturbance. Now that the country has the highest tariff ever exacted, it is all the more necessary that business should have a chance to adjust its operations to it. This it can not do if schedules are to be changed constantly at the whim of any faction.
>
> "The President is determined to go slowly and carefully. He may be partial to the law in general, for he is an avowed protectionist. At the same time, he can be trusted to administer it fairly, and to satisfy himself that changes in schedules are absolutely essential to the life of an industry before he orders them, and he is not likely to be stampeded."

Nor does the President's attitude toward "flexibility" displease the always friendly Washington *Post* (Ind.)—

> "The opportunity to play the autocrat in exercising authority over rates vested in him under the tariff act manifestly makes

no appeal. His party stands for protection, and he holds that the power to effect changes in schedules can not properly be exercised beyond the strict demands of protection. The flexibility provision was devised to safeguard the nation against rates that might prove unfair or inadequate—and such is the purpose that the President will evidently keep in view in the matter of rate changes."

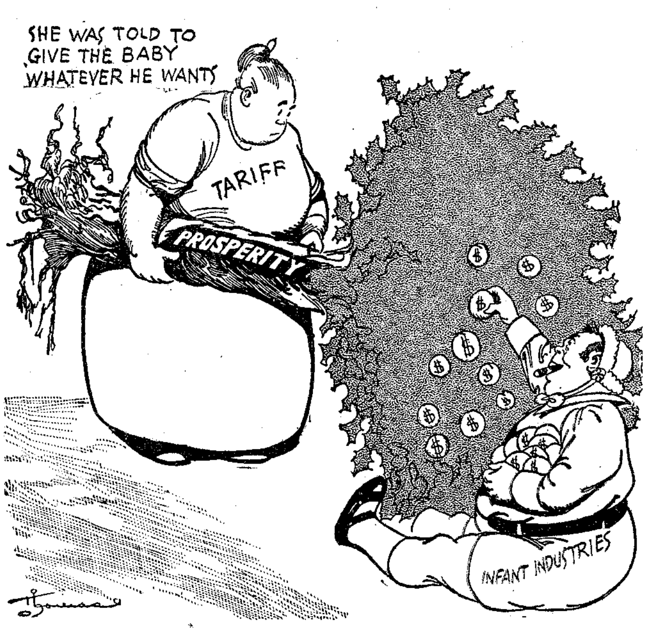
But this is "not a very elastic tariff," mildly protests the Chicago *Daily News* (Ind.). It is "making it a farce," in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer's* (Dem.) opinion. Mr. Harding, remarks the New York *Globe* (Ind.), "seems to have his desire for a flexible tariff, particularly for a tariff with a tendency to go down, well under control. The Commission may investigate, but not act, and the beneficiaries of the Fordney-McCumber monstrosity will continue to gather in the shekels at the expense of the consumer." The flexible provision of the tariff law thus becomes "almost inoperative," but, admits the Boston *Globe* (Ind.), "it was the only course the President could pursue. Otherwise the lobbyists, who in the past have been accustomed to descend upon the Capital once every four years, would be camping on the Executive's trail in quest of special favors all the year round." "Flexibility is a dead letter," declares the New York *World* (Dem.); "bunco would better describe its purpose." The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) fears that in his abhorrence of throwing monkey-wrenches into the tariff machinery, President Harding "is on the way to turning the much-lauded flexible arrangements into a laughing-stock." And the Detroit *News* (Ind.) agrees that the "inflexible 'flexibility' feature of the Fordney masterpiece appears to have added nothing to the powers of the Tariff Commission save the privilege of holding exhibitions in shadow-boxing." The Newark *News* (Ind.) comments on the flexibility program as follows:



THE FIFTH HORSEMAN OF THE APOCALYPSE

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

"The law makes the President judge and jury over the tariff schedules, with the Tariff Commission in the rôle of prosecuting attorney. If he is to be prosecutor as well, and no formal investigation is to be conducted save upon his order, then, certainly, there is the advantage of a centralized responsibility. On the other hand, it makes a barefaced fraud of the pretense that we have anything even dimly approaching a tariff that is 'flexible to the extent of having *all* duties measure the difference between costs here and abroad.' "


SHE WAS TOLD TO GIVE THE BABY WHATEVER HE WANTS
TARIFF
PROSPERITY
INFANT INDUSTRIES

THE POWERFUL KATRINKA

—Thomas in the Detroit *News*.

The prospect for any prompt revision seems desperate enough to the New Jersey paper. In the case of any commodity, the cost of production must be studied first at home, then abroad. In the case of some of the chemicals on the commission's list, "field experts are expected to spend six weeks at home studying costs before departing for Europe, and particularly Germany, to learn how much it costs to produce the commodities there." In the case of sugar, which was thoroughly studied by Congressional committees last year, the commission will do the work over again on its own, studying "beet and American cane sugar costs, as well as costs in Cuba." The St. Louis *Star* (Ind.) predicts, "in almost every case, months of investigation, probably followed by a two-sided report, putting the matter finally up to the President." Remembering that by law the "elastic" provision of the Tariff Act expires by limitation in July of next year, the Democratic Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* remarks:

"Six months have passed and it hasn't stretched yet. It is not likely to stretch, because it was never sincerely meant to stretch—except to accommodate those who, by some mistake, were not accorded the full 'protection' that they asked for. As the matter stands, no attempt will be made to put the elastic provision into effect on any useful scale until the whole business is threshed out with the President. There is no hurry. The country understands by this time that the elastic provision of the tariff law is a pious fraud and has unpinned any hopes for relief that it may earlier have pinned to it. It is a matter of indifference whether the fraud expires undisturbed or dies more or less harried by conferences, decisions and test cases that run noisily around a circle to a sterile end."

And there is almost a touch of cynicism in the way the Baltimore *Evening Sun* (Ind.) dismisses the whole matter:

"When Congress adopted the most extreme tariff in the history of the country, it pretended to throw a sop to the disgruntled by tacking on a provision that when the Tariff Commission was able to show a change in the cost of production the tariff might be altered to meet the changed circumstances.

"To show a change in the cost of production requires, naturally, a certain amount of investigation and research. Accordingly, Congress raised the annual appropriation of the Tariff Commission from $300,000 to $700,000, and the number of jobholders from 100 to 250.

"The Tariff Commission has not yet succeeded in altering a single provision of the Fordney-McCumber tariff, but the bare chance that it might, or the pretense that it might, has cost the people of the United States $400,000 more a year and added 150 jobholders to the number already supported by the people."

## TO EXCHANGE FOOD WITH CANADA

A SUGGESTION TO LOWER THE TARIFF BARS on food products between this country and Canada, so that we can buy more Canadian provisions and they can buy more of ours, opens an interesting vista of possibilities—and also reveals a large crop of objectors. The question of reciprocity with Canada, dormant since the Taft and Laurier régimes, is again brought definitely to the fore by the proposal of Hon. W. S. Fielding, Canada's Minister of Finance, that the Dominion Government enter into negotiations with the United States, with a view of making commercial agreements between the two countries.

It was the present Finance Minister who negotiated with President Taft in 1911. The Liberal Government, however, found at that time that the manufacturing provinces of eastern Canada were strongly against reciprocity with the United States. And while the agricultural provinces of the West favored reciprocity, they could not outvote the more thickly settled portions. With the defeat of the reciprocity proposal came the downfall of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's government. Now, after twelve years, the Liberals are again in the saddle, with W. L. Mackenzie King as Premier. The farmers of the western provinces have increased their voting strength, and "with the Liberals in Parliament their members make up the majority which maintains Premier King in office," says an Ottawa dispatch to the New York *Times*. But, adds the dispatch, "if the Fielding proposal should be approved in Parliament, and should the American Government accept the Canadian proffer, a vigorous political contest would again be precipitated in Canada."

That the war brought the two countries closer together, and abated old prejudices, is generally agreed. "A campaign of misrepresentation like that of 1911 could hardly be repeated by Canadian politicians," thinks the New York *Tribune*. American sentiment toward reciprocity may have cooled in a decade, admits this paper, "but America would have nothing to lose by such a policy." In fact, believes the neighboring *Journal of Commerce*, "both this country and Canada would in the long run be greatly benefited by such an arrangement." Continues this business daily:

> "The rank and file of the people of both nations would be decided gainers by any policy that encouraged, rather than attempted to stifle, normal and perfectly legitimate trade between this country and our neighbor to the north.
>
> "Nobody whose opinion is worth considering would suggest for one moment that all sorts of impediments ought to be placed in the way of the Kansas farmer who wishes to sell his products to the people of the State of New York, or that the manufacturer whose factory is located in New England should be discouraged in every possible way from marketing his goods in the Middle West.
>
> "In fact, the interchange of goods between States was and is so obviously to be desired that we thought it wise to prohibit interstate tariffs by a Constitutional provision. If it is to the advantage of both States for the grain grower of the Dakotas and the textile manufacturer of Massachusetts to exchange wares, why would it not be similarly beneficial to all concerned for the Canadian and the American to do likewise?
>
> "American capital in very large and ever-increasing amounts is being invested in Canadian enterprises. Due to a number of circumstances, American *entrepreneurs* are finding it increasingly advantageous to locate factories in Canadian territory, and in some cases, at least, to import American labor to man them. In addition, Canadian-controlled enterprises are constantly coming to this country to obtain funds for their operations. In shutting out Canadian goods we are therefore more and more hurting American investors and American labor, not only indirectly, as is true in all such cases, but in a very direct way."

In *The Wall Street Journal's* opinion, "we should give the Canadian proposal serious consideration," for "Canada is one of the greatest customers we have. When we spend one dollar there, Canada comes here and spends two." Canada also is planning to send a Minister to Washington, with full power to deal with the United States Government, we are told. She has obtained the right from Great Britain to negotiate her own treaties direct with this country.

The Fielding proposal, made in the House of Commons at Ottawa, is that President Harding reduce by 50 per cent. the duties on cattle, wheat, flour, oats, barley, potatoes, onions, turnips, hay and fish. The Canadian Government would then be authorized "to make such reductions of duties on similar articles imported into Canada from the United States." This strikes the New York *Times* as a fair proposition. "Canada can well absorb more American goods, and the United States can offer Canada a much greater market for certain of her products," observes this paper. Moreover—

> "There is no geographical barrier between the United States and Canada, and the facility of intercommunication is such that the free and uninterrupted interchange of products between these two nations is to the advantage of both. America needs Canada and Canada needs the United States."

"There is nothing in the reciprocity doctrine that conflicts with the Republican principle of protection to American industries," we are reminded by the Cleveland *Times-Commercial*. Therefore,

> "In view of the formal appeal of Canada for the negotiation of a renewed reciprocity treaty the American Government can do no less, as a matter of international courtesy, than to take official cognizance of such request.
>
> "Tho Canada is asking reduced tariff rates on wheat and cattle exported to the United States, it should not be forgotten that the West is vitally interested in obtaining some rather broad concessions from Canada regarding the cooperative construction of the gigantic water-way from the Great Lakes to the sea, along the St. Lawrence route. If the farm bloc wants the water-way, it must give some concessions to Canada on wheat and cattle."

The Buffalo *Express* likewise is of the opinion that "the proposal from Ottawa should be given sympathetic consideration." And *The Express* backs up its contention with facts and figures:

> "Only one country—the United Kingdom—is a better customer of ours than is Canada. We sell to the Dominion each year, to about 8,000,000 persons, commodities to the value of one-fourth the amount that goes to Europe, which has a population of 475,000,000. We sell to Canada one and one-half times as much as we sell to South America, and slightly more than to the whole continent of Asia. Spellbinders should not be permitted to persuade us not to enter into a trade agreement with Canada which would be mutually beneficial."

Despite all the economic and political arguments in its favor, however, the Canadian offer is said to have been coolly received in Washington. "The members of the farm bloc are not in favor of lowering the rates on Canadian agricultural commodities, because they fear this would react unfavorably against the interest of the American farmer," writes the New York *Journal of Commerce* Washington correspondent. Furthermore—

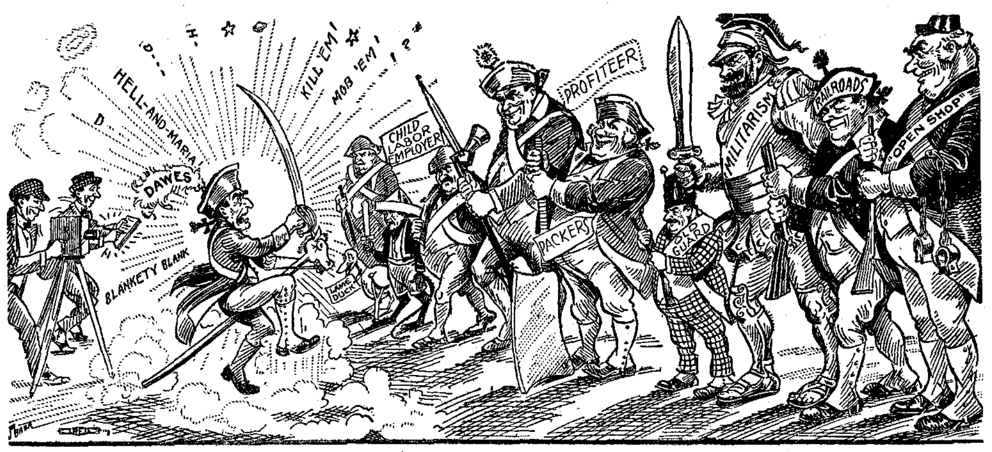
> "President Harding would be powerless to reduce the rates 50 per cent. on cattle, wheat, flour, oats, barley, potatoes, turnips, hay and fish, as desired by the Canadian Government, unless the Tariff Commission, after a thorough investigation of the costs of production, should certify to the President that half the present rates would be sufficiently large to equalize the difference in the cost of production in the two countries. Politically the proposal is considered inadvisable."

As the Washington *Post* goes on to explain:

> "An informal proposal similar to that advanced by Mr. Fielding was made by Canadian officials to the chairmen of the House Ways and Means and Senate Finance Committees at the time the present law was in the making, but it met with instant disapproval. Each of these committees will have a new chairman and a slightly changed personnel in the new Congress, but some Senators and Representatives are of the opinion that this will not affect the general policy of the committees on the Canadian reciprocity question."

## MR. DAWES AND HIS "MINUTE MEN"

AN AMERICAN FASCISTI, without the function of intimidation or force which the great Italian society assumes; anti-Red and anti-Ku Klux in its attitude, and old-fashioned in its ideas about loyalty to the Government. Such is the Boston *Transcript's* description of the "Minute Men of the Constitution," recently formed in Chicago by former Budget Director Dawes "for the purpose of building up respect for the Constitution." The official insignia of these 1923 "Minute Men" are the same as those of their predecessors of Washington's day—black and white cockades—and the official music is the fife and drum. Their ammunition, however, is to be ballots, not bullets. According to the General, who says he prefers to be known as Charles G. Dawes, the formation of the new organization, by companies, "is a movement for good government." Samuel Gompers and other labor leaders, on the other hand, maintain that it is being formed to fight organized labor. One of them also intimates, in a Chicago *Herald and Examiner* interview, that the Dawes "Minute Men" are part of a plan by General Dawes "to further Presidential ambitions."



A LABOR "KNOCK"

The American Fascisti—Dawes's Minute Men of Money.

—Baer in *Labor* (Washington).

The purpose of the new organization, we are told in an official statement, is to obtain delegates from Illinois to the Republican and Democratic State and national conventions, pledged to support the inclusion of the following planks in the platform of each party:

> "1. Advocating the renewal and building up of respect for law and the Constitution of the United States.
>
> "2. Condemning all influences and agencies which breed class or religious discriminations.
>
> "3. Recognizing the right of the individuals to associate with others to defend within the law his rights and advance his economic, social and political interests.
>
> "4. Indorsing the announced position of the Government of the United States maintaining that the right of a citizen to work without unlawful interference is as sacred as the right of a citizen to cease work, irrespective of whether he is or is not a member of a labor or other organization.
>
> "5. Declaring that loyalty to the Government of the United States must be above and beyond that to any civil or industrial organization working for the interest of special groups or classes."

In the words of Mr. Dawes:

> "We are entirely nonpartizan, and we shall not hesitate to oppose any politician of any party who shilly-shallies and yields to the demands of various aggressive minority organizations in order to obtain votes. Patriotic American citizens can no longer stand idly by while the Republic is undermined by egotistic minorities which point the weapon of their political power at cowardly office-holders and office-seekers.
>
> "Whether you are a Democrat or a Republican, to join this movement does not mean that you abandon your political party. It means that you demand and propose to see that your party properly upholds in precept and action the Constitution of the United States and its principles, for which our forebears fought and died, and which has given to us as a people the blessings of liberty under law."

"General Dawes simply proposes to make the voice of sound Americanism audible in the councils of the Republican and Democratic parties, and that is for the good of the parties and the good of the nation," explains the Grand Rapids *Herald*. And, it adds, "that there is need for such leadership and for such an organization is emphasized in the recent trial of Communists in Michigan." "The 'Minute Men' have a good cause, a good title, and a good method," notes the *Spokane Spokesman Review*, which hopes the movement "will spread from ocean to ocean." Similar sentiments are exprest in the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, Springfield *Republican*, Chicago *Journal of Commerce*, New York *Herald*, Indianapolis *News*, Cleveland *Times-Commercial*, Buffalo *Courier*, Columbus *Ohio State Journal*, San Diego *Union*, and Cincinnati *Enquirer*.

The formation of the "Minute Men," in the opinion of the Chicago *Tribune*, "is more than an event; it is one of the many portents which show that the wind of American loyalty is rising." Continues the *Tribune:*

> "For years American principles and American institutions have been subjected to persistent attack. We are realizing that the country is full of disintegrating forces and that it is time for us to protect our birthright. Millions of Americans have been more or less consciously looking for the raising of such a standard, and they will rally to it, for America is America still."

But some editors—Socialist, Labor, and otherwise—believe "the General is playing with dreams," as the Providence *Bulletin* puts it. "The fact that the new organization stands for the open shop will be a challenge to the organized labor element of the country," declares the Lincoln (Neb.) *State Journal*.

It is, however, from Labor leaders and Socialist papers that most of the caustic comment comes. Mr. Gompers began the "backfire" by suggesting that General Dawes "put on a black shirt, and call himself Mussolini." Next came a statement from an official of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, to the effect that "General Dawes is not alarming any one by his latest burst of claptrap." Victor Berger's Socialist Milwaukee *Leader* also wonders whether the members of the Dawes organization are "Minute Men or minute men." Says this paper:

> "Having failed to get the Republican party to openly espouse the so-called open shop—not because it is opposed to the 'open shop,' but because it would be poor politics to openly espouse it—this organization makes the 'open shop' one of its planks.
>
> "It isn't worded that way, of course. They are always cute in the way they word such things. The plank reads:
>
> > 4. Indorsing the announced position of the Government of the United States maintaining that the right of a citizen to work without unlawful interference is as sacred as the right of a citizen to cease work, irrespective of whether he is or is not a member of a labor or other organization.
>
> "Sounds fair on its face—but means death to organized labor—means death to the right to strike—means governmental protection of strikebreakers—means low wages and lengthened hours of labor—means the 'open shop.'"

## PENNSYLVANIA TO PENSION THE AGED

EVERY STATE IN THE UNION, it is predicted, will sooner or later be called upon to meet the issue of old-age pensions, when it arises, as Nevada, Montana and Pennsylvania have met it. "Not charity, but justice," is the object of this innovation, we are told by James H. Maurer, President of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor. The plan of pensioning indigent men and women who have reached the three-score mark, and are without children or other means of support, is common in European countries, and Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Chile and Uruguay also have their old-age pension systems, but Pennsylvania is the first industrial State to adopt this form of aid.

In each of the above countries the organized labor movement has been the strongest proponent of government aid to the aged, we are told by *The Labor Age*, of New York. And in Pennsylvania the credit for the enactment of the new law appears to belong to both the Fraternal Order of Eagles and Mr. Maurer's Federation of Labor.

The theory back of old-age pensions, according to *The Labor Age*, is that "these folks have made their contribution to society, and therefore the State should award them a regular stated sum, instead of shutting them up in almshouses." In order to be eligible for this form of aid in Pennsylvania, the applicant must be over 60 years of age, a citizen of the United States for fifteen years, and a resident of Pennsylvania for at least that length of time. There are other minor requirements. A commission of three members is to be appointed by Governor Pinchot, and this commission will pass upon the recommendations of county boards created by the new law. Altho the maximum rate is fixt at a dollar a day, it is expected, says the Canton *News*, that the expenditures may reach $10,000,000 annually when the plan is in full operation.

"But the appropriation to carry the act into effect was cut from $2,000,000 to $25,000," remarks the Cleveland *Times-Commercial*. Therefore, points out this paper:

> "The preliminary appropriation of $25,000 is not expected in the next two years to provide any pensions. It will be spent in making a survey of the situation. Enactment of this law and its approval by Governor Pinchot is regarded as a serious, if not vital, piece of new legislation, the ultimate outcome of which will be the establishment of an old-age pension system in the State. Opponents of the measure seem, however, to treat the matter as a joke, and their ability to cut the preliminary appropriation from $2,000,000 to $25,000 appears to indicate that the importance of the new law is open to question."

"This amount is scarcely sufficient to pay the salaries and expenses of the organization," declares the Philadelphia *Bulletin*. To *The Bulletin*, then, it seems that—

> "Apparently the promoters of old-age assistance are content to repeat the unworthy experience of the State with mothers' pensions, which, even with an appropriation of $1,700,000, can be paid this year only to a preferred minority of the needy and eligible mothers in the Commonwealth, and to pride itself upon having voted a semblance of relief for the aged indigent, without providing any substance."

Pennsylvania's new pension system must not be confused with other State and municipal old-age pension systems, to which the beneficiaries contribute during their "producing" years, several editors warn us. For under the Pennsylvania plan pensions will be paid by the taxpayer at large. And in the opinion of the New York *Sun*, "the cost to the Keystone State, and the efficiency of its commission, may go far toward determining whether other States will follow Pennsylvania's example." Continues *The Sun:*

> "The British old-age pension law is our great foreign example of a law furnishing the aged poor relief. In 1921 there were in the United Kingdom 1,000,000 persons to whom old-age pensions were paid. The total of these payments was $125,000,000. This made the average pension $125 a year, or 34½ cents a day."

"Pennsylvania's innovation is something which other States will do well to weigh carefully before they follow," thinks the Detroit *News*. For, believes *The News*, "Pensions, as regular and certain things to be looked forward to, are the hope of the shiftless."

## DETROIT'S STREET RAILWAY PUZZLE

WITH VIRTUALLY A FIVE-CENT FARE, and the largest municipally owned street-railway system in the world, Detroit's Mayor reports that during the first year the system has paid $1,200,000 on its purchase price; paid all other running expenses; set aside $4,000,000 in a sinking fund, and after all this shows $1,000,000 profit. The system's 6,000 employees, moreover, receive the highest wages, with two exceptions, paid to employees of any similar organization in the country. And, according to the assistant general manager, "but 196 of the 40,000,000 riders last month were sufficiently dissatisfied with the service to make known their complaint!" Other achievements of the system during its first year include the addition of 310 miles of trackage, making a total of 373; a gross income of $19,000,000; a total of 475,000,000 passengers carried; the addition of new equipment; the payment of $456,000 for taxes, and the setting aside of 3 per cent. of the gross revenue for damage claims. "This is a remarkable showing," thinks the New York *World*.

Detroit, it should be added, is one of the three cities of the United States of more than 25,000 population that is still operating on what amounts to a five-cent fare. For of the 475,000,000 passengers carried last year, 125,000,000 paid one cent extra for the privilege of transferring to another line. Cleveland, under private ownership, operates for five cents, with one cent for a transfer, while San Francisco, under municipal operation, charges a straight five-cent fare, according to a statement by Mayor Doremus, of Detroit, in *The News* of that city. "And the five-cent fare and one-cent exchange ticket used on the Detroit municipal lines are also possible in Philadelphia," declares Mayor Moore, "when the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company stops paying $10,000,000 in dividends to old watered stock and underlying companies."

The Detroit report, however, is received with some skepticism in certain quarters. "As the figures stand, they are in decided contrast to the usual result of municipal ownership and operation of transit lines," remarks the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*. The 475,000,000 passengers, one observer figures, should have paid $23,750,000 at a nickel each, with a million dollars more for transfers, instead of $19,000,000. And the Providence *Bulletin* finds that—

> "There is one little item which the executives of the Detroit railways forget to include in their statements—the amount which the traction lines, under private ownership, paid in to the city treasury each year in taxes. Moreover, while the first year has been without any serious losses, how long will such a situation last?
>
> "The first year for the Detroit experiment was a banner period for all traction companies. The net income of 225 electric railway companies in this country increased from about $22,000,000 in 1921 to $37,000,000 in 1922."

Another broadside comes from *The Wall Street Journal*, which claims that the Detroit system "failed to set aside anything for depreciation or replacements." "At 2½ per cent., on a valuation of $40,000,000, this item alone would require $1,000,000," points out this financial daily. Continues *The Journal:*

> "If an item of more than $400,000, carried by the Detroit United Railways among its assets, were deducted from surplus, only $600,000 of the alleged $1,000,000 surplus would remain. For this $400,000 was nothing but a bookkeeping entry. And if proper depreciation were deducted, the system would show a deficit of $500,000, instead of a surplus of a million."

# TOPICS IN BRIEF

(*An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press"*)

Money has wings, but it is not a homing pigeon.—*Toledo Blade.*

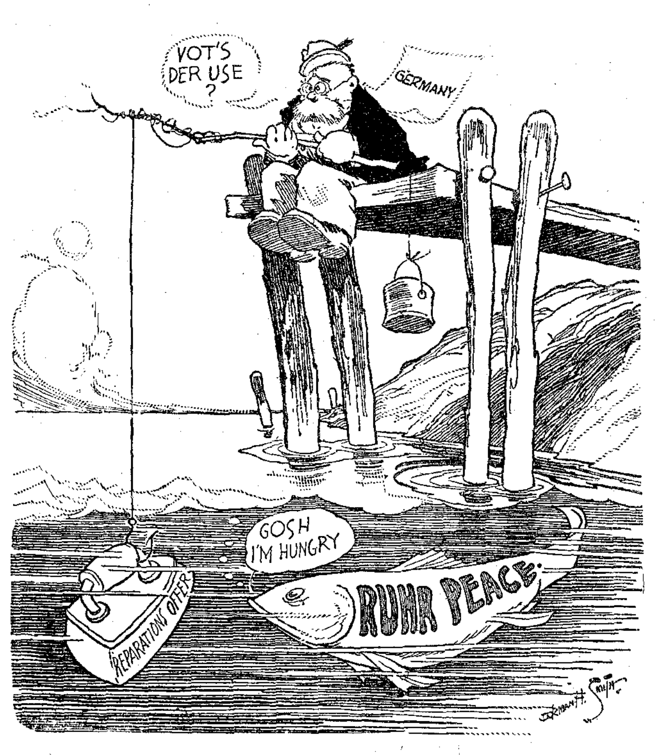
According to the reformers, the rising generation is sinking. —*New York American.*

How sharper than a serpent's tooth is a sweet tooth gone on strike.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

If you see you can't dodge trouble, step on the gas and hit it head-on.—*Florence Herald.*

The worst is yet to come. A saxophone endurance contest is proposed.—*Vancouver Province.*

"It is better to die nobly than to live as slaves," De Valera tells his followers. It is noted, however, that they and not he are the ones doing the dying. —*Beloit News.*



THE WRONG BAIT

—Smith in the Jersey City *Journal.*

It is safest to tell your wife everything—but tell her before some one else does.—*Florence Herald.*

Literature pays. By its use oil swindlers gathered in $100,000,000.—*Knoxville Journal and Tribune.*

The All-Russian Church Conclave has been praying for Lenin. That is something. —*New York Tribune.*

Scientists say we are what we eat. Nuts must be a commoner diet than we had thought.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

The long-distance dancing craze is still further evidence that the theory of evolution is a libel on the ape.—*Nashville Banner.*

Judge Gary doubtless was thinking more about the steel trust melting-pots than about the American one when he urged more immigration.—*Beloit News.*

The supply of international grouch is so large nowadays that half the world doesn't know why the other half lives.—*New York American.*

Those Chinese bandits would make more if they came over here and operated in sugar.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

The final proof of Shakespeare's genius is that he forced Broadway managers to recognize him.—*New York Tribune.*

Let's be sure before we go into the International Court that we won't go as international sheriff.—*New York Tribune.*

These non-stop trips may be all right, but there are a lot of good towns between New York and San Diego.—*Little Rock Gazette.*

At last the pedestrian comes in for a little consideration. They are going to make automobiles lighter.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

And lynching is always hard to stop, as an experienced Texas man pointed out to us the other day, because you can't keep men from showing their bravery when they have the numerical advantage of 500 to 1.—*Kansas City Star.*

We think of the Chink as benighted,
With laundries and birds' nests delighted;
But you've got to hand it
To him as a bandit—
He makes our own stickups look blighted.
—*Philadelphia North American.*

France now has the mailed fist and Germany the tight one.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Imaginary lines are those the pessimists saw at the soup kitchens.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

If you want your wife to listen to what you say, just talk in your sleep.—*Florence Herald.*

Slogan for Henry Ford's Presidential campaign—"Honk for Hank!"—*New York American.*

It begins to appear that our "watch on the Rhine" was furnished on "tick."—*Tampa Tribune.*

A telephone expert says we waste 4,000,000 seconds a day saying "Hello." And we waste a hundred times that waiting for a chance to say it.—*Little Rock Gazette.*

De Valera is making overtures when he should be playing a recessional.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

Seems to us that for some time past we've been a member of a League of Donations. —*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Ireland has asked to join the League of Nations. Her admission should give it some kick.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

It may be romantic to be a man's first love, but some women think it safer to be his last.—*Florence Herald.*

Some of the little new poetry magazines are mad at God, and some are merely sore on Tennyson. — *New York Tribune.*

The only 100 per cent. Americans we have in this country are kept on reservations and not permitted to follow their tribal customs.—*New York Tribune.*

Those who trip the "light fantastic toe" in one of these marathon dances appear to have the same kind of heads.—*Tampa Tribune.*

A magician at a local theater makes a horse vanish. Pooh, pooh, lookit Henry Ford!—*Toronto Star Weekly.*

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle says he has stopt writing fiction, but it appears that he has not stopt believing it.—*Beloit News.*

President Harding fears a labor shortage. And we had thought the lame duck supply was well-nigh inexhaustible.—*Beloit News.*

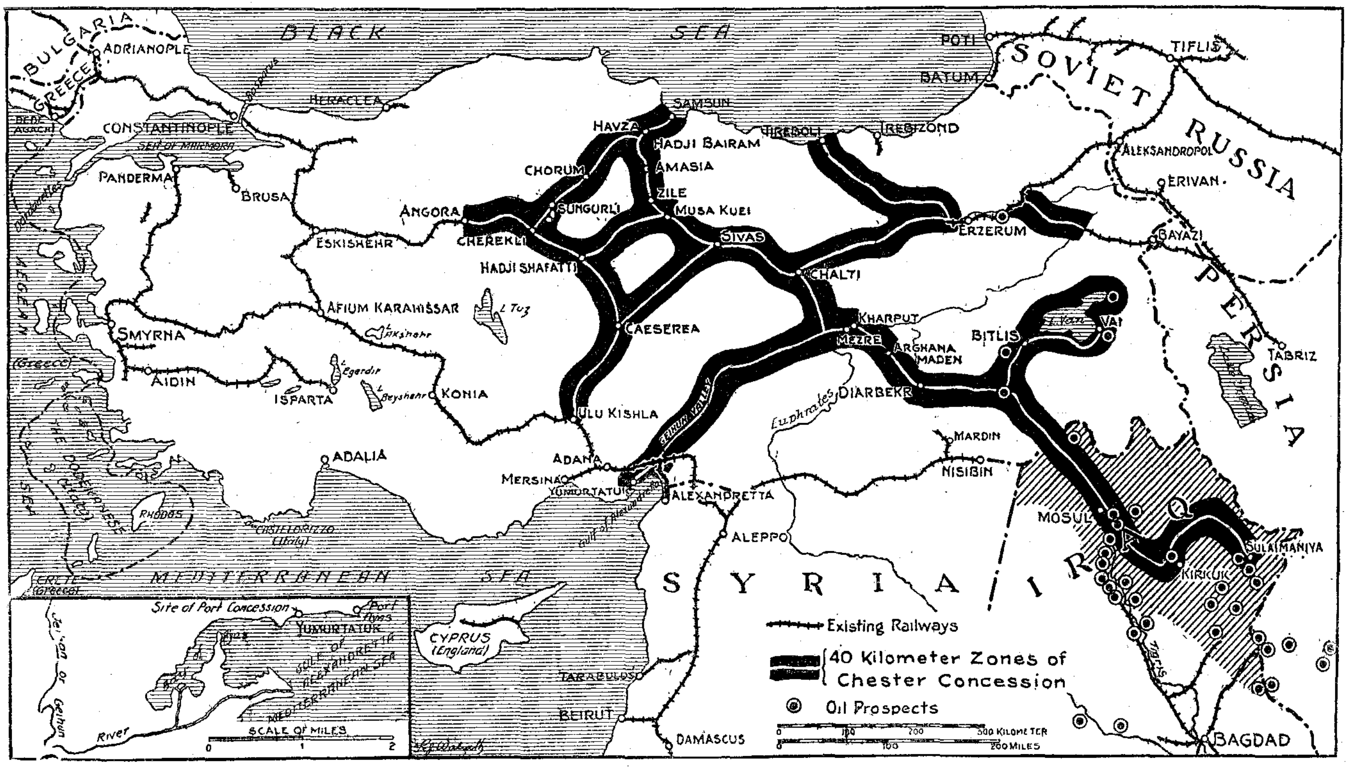
Failure of lawmakers to enact Anti-Marathon Dance legislation probably accounts for the early passing of the craze.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Boston bootleggers wear tin coats to carry hooch in. The fatal failing in this scheme is that their customers don't carry tin stomachs.—*Beloit News.*

The latest liquor ruling has made it necessary that the captains of transatlantic liners be not only capable navigators but excellent judges of the capacities of their passengers.—*New York Telegraph.*

The political writer who said that it was impossible to determine the strength of the Ford presidential boom should remember that you never can tell how fast a Ford is running if you depend on the noise for your speedometer.—*Shanghai Weekly Review.*

# FOREIGN - COMMENT


BLACK SEA
BULGARIA
ADRIANOPLE
GREECE
DEDE AGACH
CONSTANTINOPLE
SEA OF MARMORA
PANDERMA
BRUSA
HERACLEA
SAMSUN
HAVZA
HADJI BAIRAM
AMASIA
ZILE
MUSA KUEI
CHORUM
SUNGURLI
ANGORA
CHEREKLI
ESKISHEHR
HADJI SHAFATTI
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ARGHANA MADEN
BITLIS
VAN
DIARBEKR
CAESEREA
AFIUM KARAHISSAR
SMYRNA
AIDIN
ISPARTA
KONIA
ULU KISHLA
ADALIA
ADANA
MERSINA
YUMURTATUK
ALEXANDRETTA
ALEPPO
MARDIN
NISIBIN
MOSUL
KIRKUK
SULAIMANIYA
BAGDAD
DAMASCUS
BEIRUT
TARABULUS
CYPRUS (England)
RHODES
CRETE (Greece)
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
POTI
BATUM
TIFLIS
ALEKSANDROPOL
ERIVAN
BAYAZID
TABRIZ
SOVIET RUSSIA
PERSIA
SYRIA
IRAQ
Euphrates
Tigris
Site of Port Concession
Port Ayas
SCALE OF MILES
Existing Railways
40 Kilometer Zones of Chester Concession
Oil Prospects

From the New York "Times"

MAPPING THE CHESTER CONCESSION

The heavy black lines trace the extent of the concession, which consists of a railroad and mining and petroleum rights for twenty kilometers (12 miles) on either side of the right-of-way. Mosul is the shaded area, claimed by the Turks, but held by the Arabs under a British mandate. The small inset map shows the Port of Yumurtatuk in detail, a valuable harbor which is part of the Chester Concession.

## QUALMS ABOUT THE CHESTER CONCESSION

QUICK ACTION BY THE TURKS in endorsing the grant of the Chester Concession to an American group of capitalists elicits some enthusiastic approval among the Turkish press; and it appears that even newspapers which antagonized the project before its ratification by the Grand National Assembly at Angora have fallen into line. At the same time it seems that disputes between the promoters of the Chester grant have aroused distrust among the Turks, and a Constantinople correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* and New York *World* quotes a statement, said to be for the purpose of promoting "caution," and proceeding from "authoritative American circles." This statement advises us that "the Chester project was started by a group of about fifteen persons, who, despite their ability and honesty, have not yet the capital necessary for the undertaking." The chill skepticism prevalent in some Turkish circles is very evident in the Constantinople *Tevhid-i-Efkiar*, which wonders why the Grand National Assembly approved the Chester Concession so hurriedly, and it relates:

> "It has taken four days for our Economic Editor to study the Chester project, while the Grand National Assembly adopted it in one meeting, without permitting its members to study and to digest the clauses of the convention. This concession is of paramount importance for the future of Turkey. It ought to have been carefully studied and analyzed. But now that the concession is granted we have nothing to say, but wait and see whether the dreams of our leaders will be realized."

According to the Armenian Press Bureau (New York) "it is extremely unlikely that the Chester scheme will ever be carried out." Director Vahan Cardashian of this bureau points out in a letter to New York newspapers that the action of the Angora Assembly is "devoid of any legal or practical effect," and he proceeds:

> "These concessions provide for the exploitation of the Mosul oil-fields and of the mineral and oil resources of Turkish Armenia, and for the construction of railways in the last-named region. Mosul is a part of the Kingdom of Irak, of which Great Britain is mandatory. The Turkish Petroleum Company, which is a British company, holds a good contract from the old Turkish Government for the exploitation of the oil-fields of Mosul.
>
> "Turkish Armenia has two sources of considerable natural wealth, namely, oil deposits and the Arghana copper-mines. Its oil deposits are situated in the provinces of Erzerum, Van and Bitlis. According to an article in a recent issue of the Manchester *Guardian's* Commercial Supplement, the Armenian oil-fields are more valuable than those of Mosul. But these provinces have been allotted to Armenia by the Sèvres Treaty, and the Armenian delegates who signed that treaty for Armenia have not acquiesced in the abrogation of the parts of the Sèvres Treaty which relate to Armenia. Notice has already been served on the Department of State that Armenia regards as null and void that part of the Chester project which includes Armenia."

Mr. Cardashian goes on to say that the Arghana Copper Mines are situated southeast of Kharput and are embraced within the French zone of influence, recognized by the Franco-Turkish agreement of 1914, Sazanoff-Paleologue Convention of 1916, the annex to the Sèvres Treaty of August 10, 1920, and the Franco-Turkish Accord of October, 1921. This official Armenian informant, who believes that the ratification by the Angora Assembly will "indefinitely postpone the conclusion of peace in the Near East," turns then to the subject of railway concessions, saying:

> "The proposed railways begin at Yumurtatuk in Cilicia on the Mediterranean and extend to Samsun on the Black Sea and the

Russian frontier. Cilicia and Samsun fall likewise within the French zone of influence. Also, under the terms of the Russo-Turkish agreement of 1896 Turkey undertakes to grant no concessions to third parties for the construction of railways to run to the Black Sea and the Russian frontier. This agreement was abrogated by the Russo-Turkish Treaty of March, 1921, subject to Turkey's refraining from making peace with the Allies without the approval of Russia. The existing Turkish railways, which are built by foreign capital except the Hejaz railway, have had a struggling existence. The Bagdad road is subsidized by the Government. In 1914 Turkey had an estimated population of 17,500,000; she now has no more than 5,000,000. The Turkish people are poverty-stricken and the Government is bankrupt."

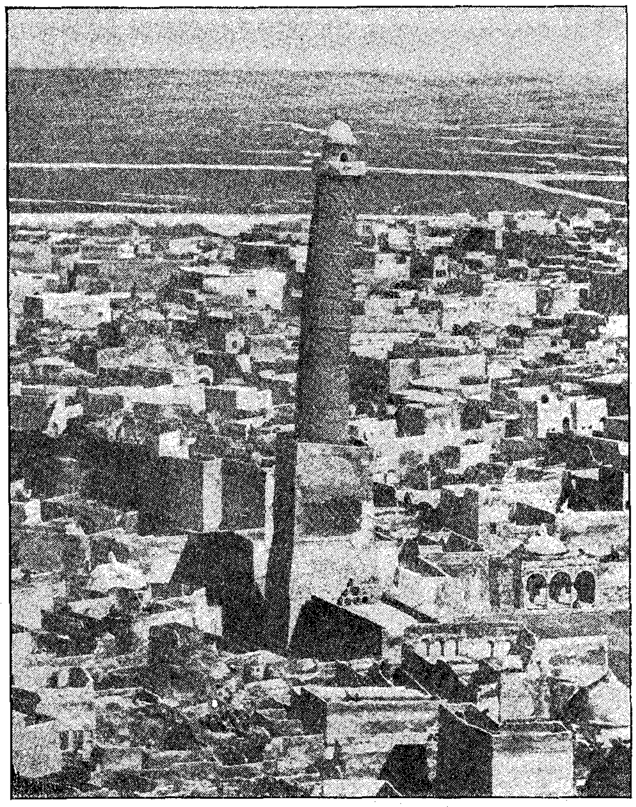
In sharp contrast to the foregoing is the tone of one of the leading Turkish papers in Angora, *Yeni-Gun*, which observes:

"New Turkey in general, and the present Nationalist Government in particular, attaches great importance to the Chester Concession, which has just been signed between the Turkish Government and the Ottoman American Development Company for the construction of railways on a large scale, and for the exploitation of the natural resources of Asia Minor. The construction of these railways has vital importance for Turkey. In fact, we believe that the railways will provide Turkey with needed modern communication facilities and will bring her prosperity and wealth. The Grand National Assembly, which has undertaken to secure the complete independence and the future economic prosperity of Turkey, acting in the belief that the Chester Concession will create a new Turkey in a very short time, has hastened to ratify the project.

"In granting this concession we are not aiming at any political purpose. We want to build a new Turkey, and we are sincere in our wish. We ratified the Chester Concession, because we believe that it will bring us the capital that we need in our reconstruction work, capital which is free of all political purpose and entanglements."

The only fear *Yeni-Gun* suffers from is "the possible inability of the concessionaires to secure the capital necessary for carrying out their agreements." Yet it hopes that the Americans "will welcome our sincere wish toward cooperation," and it feels sure that as soon as they "realize the sincerity of the Turks in granting this concession, they will not hesitate to cooperate with us in building up a new Turkey and a new civilization in the Near East." An important Constantinople daily, the *Vakit*, remarks:

"By adopting the Chester Concession the Turkish Government has shown that it is anxious to get to work at the rehabilitation of the country even before the signature of the peace at Lausanne; and that in this immense work of reconstruction it is anxious to cooperate with foreign and particularly with American capital. The aim of the present Nationalist Government is above all to build a new Turkey. We realize that we can do nothing without the help of foreign capital. But we have enough bitter experiences with European capital, which comes always with some political and imperialistic purposes. American capital, which we believe is coming with merely business intent, is the only foreign capital with which we can cooperate. We have the firm conviction that only American capital can develop the untouched natural resources of Turkey in a short time, and without imperialistic ambition."



THE LEANING TOWER OF MOSUL

The minaret of the chief mosque at Mosul points no way out of the conflict of claims between Great Britain and Turkey, which is one more dispute to be settled by the League of Nations.

MOSUL FROM THE AIR

Mosul City in the Mosul area, lies along the western bank of the Tigris, and is described as "a maze of winding featureless lanes." The site of Nineveh is approached by a bridge over the part of the river-bed which is dry most of the year. At the real channel the bridge is supplemented by a series of pontoon-like barges.

## A GLANCE AT GUATEMALA

ONE OF THE MOST HIGHLY developed of the Central American Republics is Guatemala, and its evidences in various parts of a civilization of very remote antiquity are full of attraction for the traveler, according to the London *Statist*, which points out, also, that the country offers many inducements to the small or large capitalist who will engage in trading or agricultural pursuits. Exceedingly fertile in soil, with one of the most beautiful climates in the world, this financial weekly tells us, Guatemala demonstrates, as does the neighboring Continent of South America, the importance of altitude as distinct from latitude. Altho Guatemala is situated wholly in the tropics, it has three distinct zones, and we read further:

"The hot lands—that is, the area situated up to, but not exceeding, 2,000 feet above sea-level—are covered with the most luxuriant vegetation—the hardwoods of the tropics, bananas, rubber, palms, cocoa, and various other kinds of tropical plants. These lands are, for the most part, situated on inclined planes running to both oceans. Above this level there are rich table-lands, rising as high as 6,000 feet, with a delightful climate. On these areas sugar, coffee, maize, and rice are grown, as well as various fruits which we, for the most part, associate with Southern Europe or Northern Africa. Above the 6,000-foot level are the cold lands, and on this area wheat and potatoes and plants which we associate with our own latitude are grown. As the country is situated in the tropics there is very little change in the seasons. There is nothing in the nature of winter and summer as we understand those terms, but the year is divided into two seasons, one being a rainy season, and the other the dry season, which extends from November to April. The total area of the country is somewhat smaller than that of England proper, that is to say, excluding the principality of Wales; but the total population, so far as it can be said to be accurately disclosed by the census figures, is about two millions. Consequently, it will be seen that lack of population is one of the most important obstacles to any serious development of the country. For example, the principal port on the Atlantic side is only 900 miles from New Orleans."

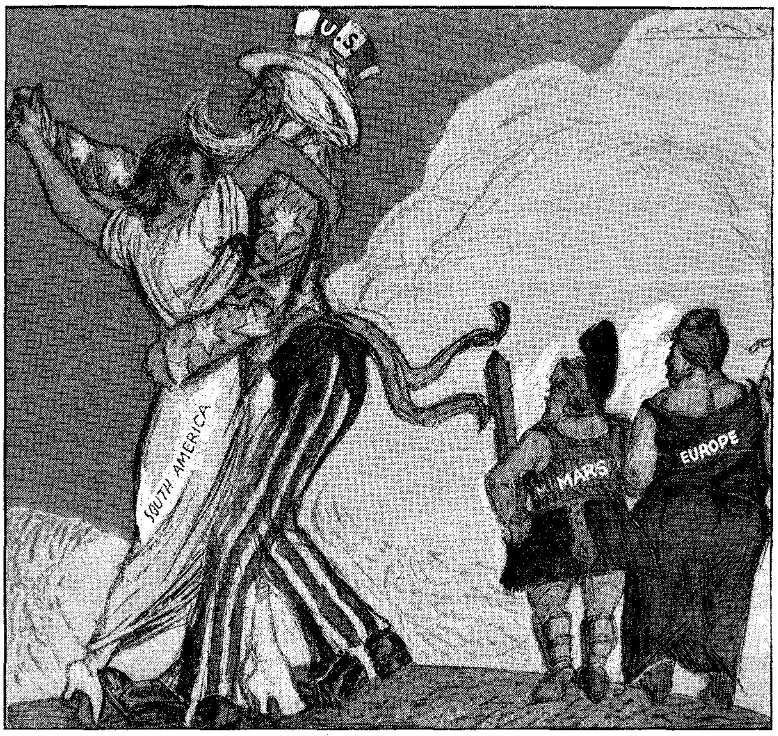
The plains of the high regions, above the 6,000-foot level, produce wheat of excellent quality, we are told, and many competent authorities are said to argue that the area suitable for growing wheat is so extensive that Guatemala is capable of being a wheat-exporting country. But the fact is that, far from being a wheat-exporting country, Guatemala imports through New Orleans flour from the United States, as the local supply is not sufficient. And it is pointed out that:

"As things are at present, practically 80 per cent. of the total exports of the country are coffee and bananas. . . . Guatemala City has practically recovered from the effects of the earthquake four years ago, while its wide and spacious streets and fine buildings give it a very attractive appearance."

## ATTACKING THE MONROE DOCTRINE

WHILE NORTH AMERICANS prepare to celebrate the centennial of President Monroe's message to Congress in 1823, which first gave formal expression to the policy of the United States regarding foreign interference in American affairs, certain Mexican and Central American writers subject the famous utterance to rather drastic analysis. There will be a Monroe Exposition in Los Angeles, notes *El Espectado*, of Colombia, and in New York a committee has been formed to buy the house where Monroe died, and preserve it as a historical museum. But this newspaper questions whether Monroe's gospel has really helped other nations than the United States, and it asks:

"We are not quite sure Monroe's dictum has brought us any good. Is Haiti better off nowadays than Jamaica? Has any of the so-called independent republics of Central America achieved the practical development of Belize, founded by England nearly thirty years after the issuance of the Doctrine? And Canada's wonderful development, ranking first on the American Continent, if we consider her population, makes us wonder if for many unfortunate American nations a wise European protectorate would not have been preferable to an independent life wasted in orgies of disorder and blood in which pitiless tyrannies have paved the way for the moral dissolution existing nowadays in several countries."



THE ALL-AMERICAN PEACE STEP

Uncle Sam: "I keep the 'peace step' with you very nicely. I think very highly of you, Señorita."

South America: "You have made great progress in this dance, Uncle. You do not step on my feet as much as you used to."

Mars (soliloquizing): "It looks as tho I am condemned to dance forever with the old woman."

—*El Diario Illustrado* (Santiago de Chile).

This Colombia journal adds ironically that "the man whose name was to pass to posterity, as the emblem of the largest empire of modern times, did not write a word of the message that was to make him famous." On this point the Mexican City *Cooperacion* remarks that the real author of President Monroe's celebrated message of December 2, 1823, was his Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams, but it claims, at the same time, that Britain was the original promoter of the hands-off policy, as it relates: "Prime Minister Canning was the first to formulate the policy of non-interference when he wrote to Richard Rush, Minister from the United States, that England entertained no designs of conquest upon any of the colonies emancipated from Spain, nor would she regard with indifference designs or attempts of conquest by any other Power." Meanwhile the *Cooperacion* observes:

"The Monroe Doctrine is an out-of-date political superstition By this we mean in its relation to Latin-America and not in its relation to the political organization of the United States. . . The absorption of the weak by the strong is as old as our planet Nevertheless, self-preservation cautions us against deeds that may bring future loss as the sequent of present and temporary advantage.

"This is what the United States should avoid, for the marvelous development and present greatness of that country do not make it invulnerable. Theoretically, the Monroe Doctrine does not imperil the vital interests of other nations, but it is being dangerously misconstrued nowadays by certain interests, economically interested in its practical application, which are insensibly leading the country to a perilous position by creating the belief that the United States is the first nation on earth in every respect, and, as such, can despise the rest of the world.

"Mass psychology is the same everywhere. It is difficult to impress the subconscious mind of a people with a given trend of thought; yet as soon as this is done the mere idea changes from passivity into a dynamic force of incalculable social possibilities. This is why Monroe's pronouncement is so frequently misunderstood. It is a doctrine, if we consider the fanaticism it engenders in the masses; but it is quite the opposite if we consider it in its sheer textual value."

Dissatisfaction with the interpretation of the famous message is exprest also by the *Alpha*, of Costa Rica, which says:

"We have searched in vain among the flood of literature on the Monroe Doctrine for a correct translation of the famous message. To many, it is condensed in the phrase 'America for the Americans.' Their curiosity has not proceeded any further, and we think it would be of the greatest importance for the good understanding of the two continents that the United States should once and for all tell us what the Monroe Doctrine is. We do not refer, of course, to the vague and meaningless diplomatic messages which can be taken by different ends, as the occasion arises. Instead of a slow and vexing process, let us treat the problem as it exists to-day in the mind of all sensible inhabitants of Latin America. Does the United States want to extend its boundary line to Panama? If so, would we join the Union on equal terms?

"Our questions may seem brutal. They are a matter of racial idiosyncrasy. We inherit from our Latin ancestors a liking for definite terms and contracts. We want to know where we are going, and to have our understandings on paper. The Anglo-Saxon mind is satisfied with an agreement which to us would only be a conversation."

By way of rounding off this brief survey of the Monroe Doctrine, it is of interest to note an article on the subject in "The New International Encyclopedia," because this article is based on numerous and important authorities, foreign and American. A passage of particular point is the following:

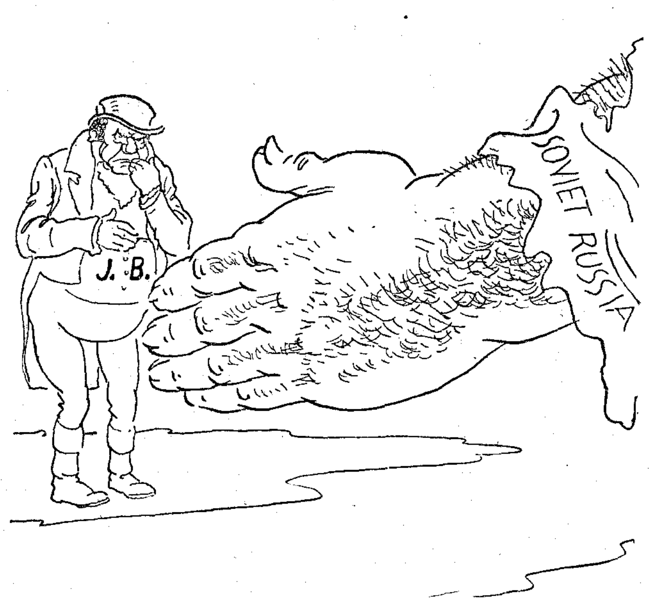
"The attitude of Latin America to the Monroe Doctrine has in the course of time undergone many changes, the respect for it being in many cases demonstrably due to the threat of outside danger. Among certain states, such as Argentine, Brazil and Chile, there has developed a feeling of independence to it. In 1913 Señor Zeballos, Rector of the University of Buenos Aires, in a speech of welcome to ex-President Roosevelt, which was widely circulated and commended in South America, asserted that certain States had acquired sufficient stability and power as no longer to require the guaranties of the Doctrine. In 1906, also, President Diaz, of Mexico, declared that the Doctrine belonged to no one Power, but that it was Pan-American.

"Altho many have exprest doubts as to the existence and utility of a Monroe Doctrine, deeming its principles obsolete and considering the imperialistic policy of the United States to be so inconsistent with such doctrine as to be destructive of it, still, regarded as a limitation upon the extension of European power and influence in the Western Hemisphere, it must be acknowledged as the settled and recognized principle of American policy."

## PRO-RUSSIAN SENTIMENT IN JAPAN

RECOGNITION OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT is receiving the support of public opinion in Japan, according to some Tokyo newspapers, which tell us that except for the Government and a small section of the nation, the bulk of the Japanese wish to recognize Soviet Russia. According to the *Nichi Nichi*, the Japanese Government's hesitancy is not so much due to opposition to the idea of recognition as to the fear that separate action might wound the susceptibilities of Britain, America, and other Powers. In its heart of hearts the Government is fully aware of the need for recognizing Soviet Russia, says this newspaper, which finds that the whole question really hinges upon whether the Russians have the same degree of sincerity as the Japanese have. Russo-Japanese friendship is more imperative now than ever before, in the judgment of this daily, which proceeds:

"Whatever may be the present state of the Russo-Japanese relations, there are circumstances which do not permit continual enmity between the two nations. The establishment of friendly relationship is, indeed, to mutual benefit. It even has a far-reaching effect upon the vital interests of the world as well as the Far East. If friendship is restored between the two countries, one of the greatest menaces to the peace of the Far East will be removed and the Governments and peoples in the Far East will come to enjoy perfect security. It is therefore regrettable that there still exist mutual suspicions between the two nations."



JOHN BULL'S DILEMMA

"Which is more dangerous? A handshake or an upheaval?"

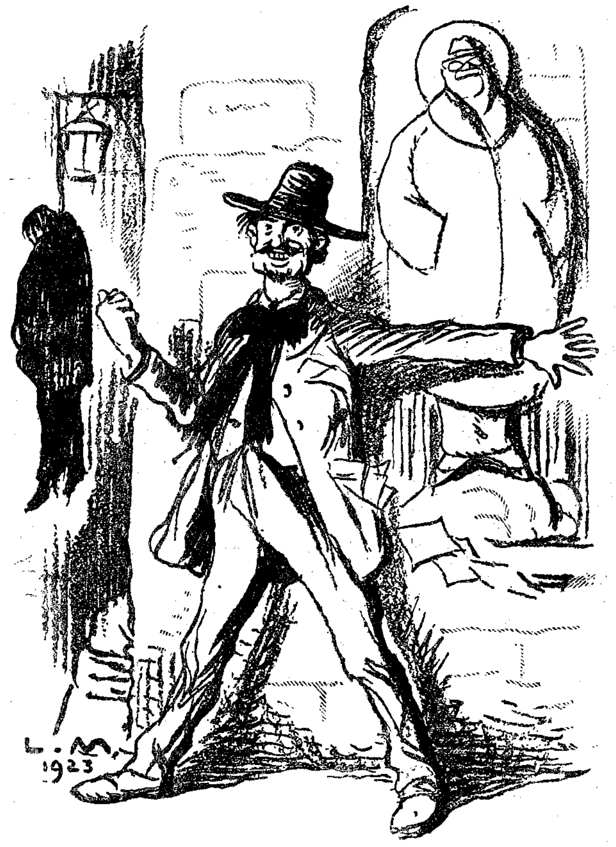
—*Notenkraker* (Amsterdam).

The *Nichi Nichi* goes on to say that neither country is "free from blame" for the bad feeling between Japan and Russia, and it confesses that the greatest blunder committed by Japan was the Siberian expedition. This enterprise provoked considerable suspicion among Russian officials about Japan's territorial ambitions against Russia, it remarks, yet reminds us that—

"The expedition has, however, passed into history, and there is now nothing which gives Russians cause to doubt Japan's sincerity. We believe that the evacuation of Siberia and the Changchun conference have convinced the Russians of how eager Japan is to respect Russia's sovereignty and how desirous she is to restore diplomatic relations with her. If there is anything at all which still causes resentment to Russians it must be Japan's occupation of Northern Saghalien, but it must be remembered that the matter is not so simple as some Russians appear to suppose. If the Russian people desire to see that territory cleared of the Japanese troops, they must at least give evidence of their determination to settle the Nikolaievsk affair in a manner consistent with Japan's national honor and dignity. Japan is ready to evacuate it at any moment, provided Russia shows herself willing to solve the matter in this way. Nothing is further from Japan's intentions than to hold the district in permanent occupation. Nor has she any intention to make impossible demands upon Russia because of the Nikolaievsk massacre. It will be observed that the view is steadily gaining ground among the Japanese military authorities in favor of evacuation. As for the Japanese people at large, they have never supported the military occupation of the territory. The fact that the Japanese military authorities have begun to reduce the army of occupation may be taken as clear evidence of their realization of the lack of wisdom in the present policy."

The Tokyo *Kokumin* believes that sentiment for recognition of Soviet Russia is "as strong among the British and American peoples as among the Japanese," and it holds that as it is the duty of those countries which are extensive in area and rich in natural resources to throw their whole territory open to the world, those limited in area and resources have the right to benefit by the resources of the others. We read then:

> "This fundamental principle forms the basis of international law as well as the keynote of international diplomacy. The international law and diplomacy, after all, aims at securing for all nations the best possible conditions of living. It is in accordance with this principle that the open door is urged for China and a resumption of trade relations with Russia is preached. . . .
>
> "It is to mutual benefit for Japan to recognize Russia. It is a superficial view to counsel withholding recognition until Russia abandons communism. The Soviet Government has emerged from the revolutionary stage into the stage of construction, and there is no danger of a political upheaval occurring in that country in the near future. Such being the case, Japan would run no risks in recognizing the Soviet Government at the present moment and concluding a trade agreement with it. We can fairly say that the establishment of such relationship between the two countries would not only prove of mutual benefit but would furnish a good means of improving the economic conditions of the world."



COMMUNIST LOGIC

"To the lamppost with the French Capitalist! But you musn't touch the German Capitalist."

—*Le Journal* (Paris).

## HUNGARY'S NEED OF HELP

NEXT IN LINE Hungary follows Austria in seeking rescue by the Allied Powers from the morass of economic and financial need in which this new European State is floundering, we are told. But while her condition is pitiful enough to deserve help, some point out that objections doubtless will be raised by the Little Entente which is inclined to consider the Magyars "with as much suspicion as France and Belgium regard Germany's industrial magnates." Yet the Paris *Gaulois* remarks that it will be a long time before Prussia, actually responsible for the war, will be punished as severely as Hungary, which lost, through the Treaty of Trianon, all its coal-mines except one, eighty-five per cent. of its Carpathian forests, the better part of its factories, manufactures and sources of raw material, so that the country was reduced practically to agriculture alone. This Paris daily recalls that even before the war Hungary was on the lookout for a foreign loan, and so there can be no question of its present need. By way of securing help, it reminds us, Count Bethlen, Premier of Hungary, is visiting Paris, London, Brussels and Rome, and the *Gaulois* wonders "with what sort of disposition the neighbors of Hungary may contemplate her too prompt and too rapid economic recovery."

According to Dr. Racz, Foreign Editor of the Hungarian Telegraph Bureau, Hungary struggles in "hopeless heart-breaking bondage" against the conditions of the Treaty of Trianon, which limits her to "less than one-third of her former territory and population." Writing in London *Foreign Affairs*, he tells us:

> "She has lost all the water-power of the rivers of Upper Hungary and Transylvania, the oil-wells of the Nyitra and Lipik districts, and she has lost something that is worth much more than gold and precious stones, viz., the Bacska and Banat, the best and most fertile wheat-growing soil of the Continent, the granary of Central Europe. She has lost the picturesque mountain range of the Tatra with a multitude of splendid hotels, which have cost the Hungarian State Exchequer scores of millions. She has lost all her share in the coast of the Adriatic, together with the Port of Fiume, once the prosperous outlet of Hungary's overseas trade, now a heap of deserted ruins. She has also lost the famous 'Iron Door' on the lower Danube, her gateway to the Black Sea, the unrivaled masterpiece of Hungarian engineering. She has lost not only all her outlets to the sea, but even the most important part of her land traffic, the whole system of her railways having been cut up in a way which means disorganization beyond recovery."

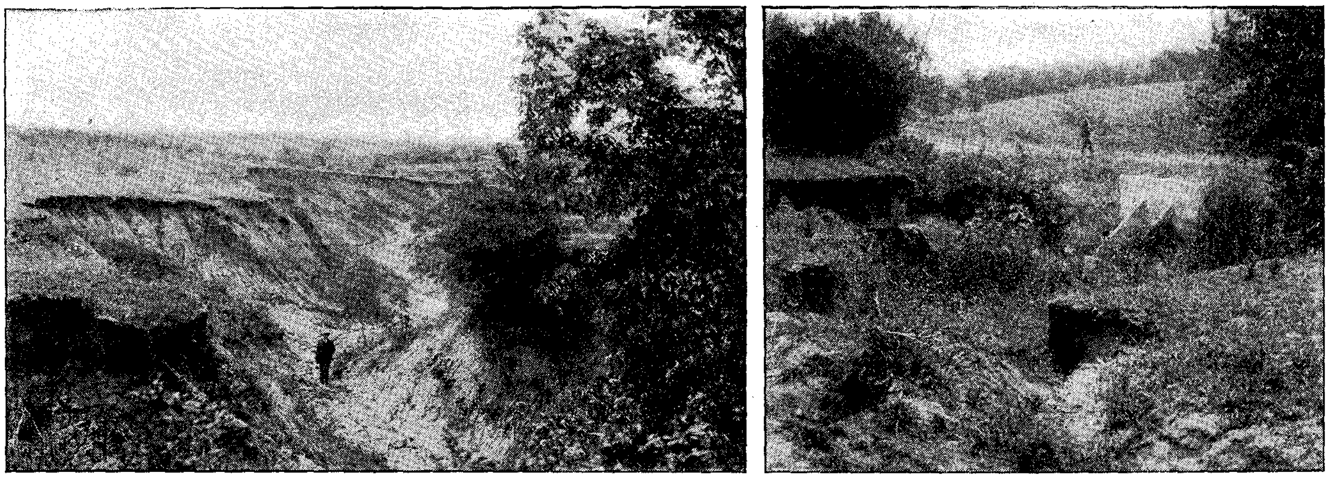
As to gossip about Hungary's aggressive designs, this informant declares:

> "Hungary has in her actual reduced condition no natural frontiers, no lines of defense; it consists merely of an open plain, which is thoroughly unprotected on all four sides. The remotest point of it is at a distance only two days' march from the opposite frontier. Budapest, once the center, has become nearly a frontier town, being situated at thirty-five kilometers from the Czech frontier, and within the range of Czech artillery. The only supplies of coal are practically in the hands of Hungary's neighbors, one of the principal coal-mines, Salgotarjan, being only a few hundred yards from the Czech frontier, the other, Pecs, hardly more from Jugo-Slav territory. This utterly defenseless country is surrounded by the iron ring of the Little Entente. The population of Hungary is about 7,000,000, that of the Little Entente nearly 70,000,000. The Hungarian Army consists of 35,000 men with hardly any artillery and no modern equipment at all. The Little Entente keeps permanently a well-trained and well-equipped army of 500,000 men under arms, and can mobilize at any moment two and a half million men, with an abundance of heavy artillery, airplanes, tanks, and all the implements of modern warfare."

From the view-point of the Little Entente the other side of the case is presented in the *Gazette de Prague*, which observes:

> "Speaking of the subject of good faith, let us ask whether it was the neighbors of Hungary who on two occasions have attempted to restore the house of Hapsburg? . . . Was it Czecho-Slovakia which recently provoked the incident at the frontier in the course of which a Czecho-Slovak customs official was killed? We know that astute propaganda is being employed to place the guilt on Czecho-Slovakia, but an impartial inquiry resulted in the discovery of convincing evidence. It is undeniable, therefore, that the customs officer was killed during a violation of the frontier by armed Hungarians. Furthermore, who ordered the guns which were lately discovered in Austria in a shipment destined for Hungary?"

# SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION



Photographs by courtesy of "Successful Farming" (Des Moines)

WHAT IS RUINING MANY WESTERN FARMS—AND ONE WAY TO CONQUER THE ENEMY

At the left is a typical gully in which cultivable farm land is being washed away. At the right, a road has been used to make the kind of soil dam described in the text. A tube runs through the concrete culvert shown in the picture and turns up vertically on the up-grade side. Mr. Ivan D. Wood tells on this page why this method is successful.

## HOW TO KEEP FARMS FROM WASHING AWAY

SOME WESTERN FARMS, in regions where soil is soft and deep, have been so washed as to become worthless in twenty years, we are told by Ivan D. Wood, writing in *Successful Farming* (Des Moines). "How much of your farm is moving down-stream?" is his pertinent question.

Old-timers of the Central West often remark, says Mr. Wood, that years ago the smaller prairie streams were fairly clear and ran swift and deep. These men have lived to see the same streams grow shallow and muddy, overflowing the banks during rains which once would not have caused any trouble. The mud which chokes these streams was once fertile soil on the hillside which soon eroded after the settler's plow turned over the virgin sod. Millions of tons of soil particles slip silently away each year down the Mississippi to find a final resting-place in the Gulf of Mexico. He continues:

"There are farms in southeastern Nebraska which have been rendered almost unfit for cultivation on account of large draws and ravines which have formed in the last twenty years, to say nothing of the so-called sheet erosion, which means the removal of soil and soil fertility from larger areas.

"As long as rain falls on hilly ground there will be a certain amount of erosion, but there are measures which may be taken to help matters, and first in importance is the upkeep of fertility. I know of a farm in eastern Nebraska which is about to put its owner in the poorhouse now because he abused his privilege and farmed some of the fields year after year in corn, never planted any alfalfa or pastures, and allowed manure to collect around the barn and lots to leach away. Now he must stop ravines and ditches, varying in size from four to sixteen feet deep before some fields can be farmed at all without considerable trouble. Not far from this place is a splendid example of what can be done to stop a large ravine and fill it so that grass can be planted. This particular ravine was sixteen feet deep and more than forty feet wide. It ran entirely across a hundred-and-sixty-acre farm and could be crossed in but one place. A soil-saving dam was built by the owner, and he intends to construct two more in this ravine to repair the ravages of ten or fifteen years of spring rains.

"The action of the soil dam is simple. A heavy earth-fill resembling a road grade and higher than the banks was thrown across the gully. A large tile or concrete tube is placed through the dam and turned up vertically on the up-stream side. After a heavy rain flood-water, carrying its load of soil, comes down the ravine and is blocked behind the dam until a pond is collected deep enough to flow away through the tube. When water reaches the pond, it drops its load of silt, and gradually the ravine is filled with earth above the dam.

"The right time to stop a ditch is before it begins, by using proper methods of cultivation, rotation of crops, planting of legumes and pasture grass; but once a well-defined ravine has started, or even a small ditch, then some sort of draining process must be resorted to to prevent serious damage. I know of many farmers who religiously plow all the gullies full of dirt each spring. The first hard rain carries away every vestige of loose soil and more along with it.

"For ditches up to four feet in width and four feet in depth I have found that heavy stakes will hold the brush nicely. The brush with the butt end turned up-stream is piled between the stakes and hooked around them until the ditch is nearly full, then a cross-pole is wired to the stakes which can now be driven down further to permit of a good, tight job.

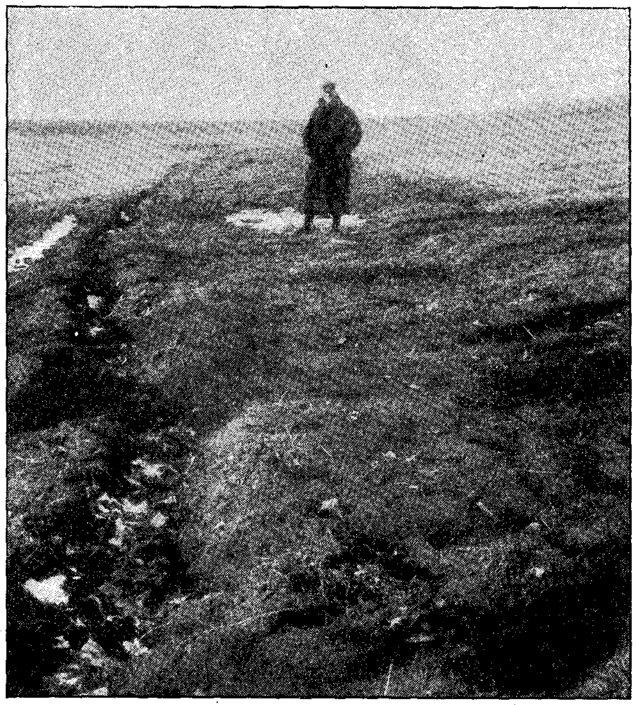
"A few forks of manure or straw placed above the dam will serve to prevent the water from running directly through the brush and will help to collect the first sediment. Let us suppose now that we are inspecting the dam directly after a heavy rain. It would be found that the flood-water carrying silt would come down the ditch and be stopt by the obstruction. Immediately the water would rise as high as the brush and begin to pour down through it and escape while the sediment would be left to fill the ditch. It would be seen now that it is proper to turn the butt end of the brush up-stream for the small twigs and limbs serve as a breakwater and prevent excessive cutting.

"A very common mistake is to construct a brush-dam by driving in stakes and piling the brush crossways of the ditch. This makes a good obstruction, but on the other hand the water pouring off the dam will cause damage to the soil below and eventually the stakes will give way. In placing obstructions in ditches it is necessary to use a considerable number, particularly if the ditch runs at a steep grade. Often if brush-dams are placed as close as seventy-five feet apart, you will obtain good results.

"It must be remembered that no kind of dam, either brush or earth, would ever prevent the water from running down a ditch, and altho it may be possible to temporarily stop the washing the damage will result again when the brush has rotted away. Consequently, it should be stated that it will in most cases be necessary to plant the ravine to some sort of grass which will hold the soil in position after the dam has disappeared. Brome-grass has been tried and found to be a very good plant for this purpose. One should look upon a ravine as an eaves-trough which must carry away water, and the problem then becomes one of keeping this eaves-trough from carrying away too much valuable soil."

## IS THE DOCTOR A GOOD CITIZEN?

IS THE PHYSICIAN OF TO-DAY a good citizen? asks Dr. Louis D. Wilson, writing in *The California State Journal of Medicine* (San Francisco). In the sense that he usually keeps out of jail and the almshouse—yes. He usually pays his debts, lives peaceably with his neighbors and does not make himself a nuisance in the community. He is ready to give freely of his means to charity, to pay his taxes promptly, tho grudgingly, and to serve his country in time of war. But according to Dr. Wilson, he takes little interest in the public health of his community, in medical legislation, in county, State or national politics. In these respects, we are sadly assured, he does not live up to his capabilities, his opportunities, or his obligations. Dr. Wilson goes on:



A BRUSH-DAM STOPT A GULLY IN THE MAKING

Where this man stood was a four-foot ditch, which might have grown much larger and destroyed the field, but was entirely stopt by the kind of brush-dam described on the preceding page.

"We talk a great deal as a profession about the hold that the members of certain medical cults are obtaining in the communities in which they live. We deplore the fact that in many places they are becoming health officers and members of county boards and of State legislatures. Yet, as physicians we are prone to neglect these positions ourselves and to leave them to those members of our profession who can not make a living in their profession or to the members of the cults. We are inclined to regard the occasional enthusiastic young physician who goes in for public-health work as an incompetent or a crank and to fail to support him either by our interest or our cooperation. When a young physician asks our advice about public health as a career, we tell him to go into surgery.

"The teaching of public health in our medical schools is almost everywhere a farce. Despite this bad teaching, however, many men with years of experience in infectious diseases, for example, come to have very excellent judgment which should be placed at the disposition of the community in public-health affairs. But too often they simply stand aloof and criticize.

"Why do we not have better men holding the position of County Coroner? Because better men do not seek it. This position should be held by physicians with good judgment and keen investigative ability. The punishment of crime in ou country is so lax that criminals multiply. Many of the failures of justice in homicide may be traced directly to the stupidity of the coroner or his assistant in not discovering the essential facts.

"There is almost as great necessity for physicians to take part in community and State affairs, not primarily related to their profession, as in those principally concerned therewith. The most schooled citizen of the community is all too seldom on the school board. The real-estate agent, the coal-dealer, the banker are there because they are, forsooth, business men and are presumed to save the taxpayers' money. But the health of the school children is seldom considered officially by the citizens who should know most about it, and educational policies of school men receive no authoritative constructive criticism from physicians who should be most fitted to so criticize.

"Rarely do physicians of sound judgment seek election to State legislatures. Or if they do, it is in a half-hearted manner and without adequate support from the other members of their own profession. As a result we have the spectacle yearly of State legislatures perpetrating the most asinine legislation in relation to health, to medical licensure, and to education. In the meantime the legislative committee of State medical societies in their reports annually deplore the legislative actions taken, and express futile hopes for improvement in the future. The way for physicians to get for the community sane health, licensure, and educational legislation is to take a hand directly in its making. Unfortunately, getting elected to do this is not so easy for the physician. He has so long and so assiduously cultivated the narrow view that his duty is soley to the patient, that the patient when turned voter is apt to regard the doctor as his personal attendant only and without knowledge or experience beyond that function."

If we had in the halls of Congress more broad-gage physicians, men who had previously proved their public worth in narrower civic fields, would we have so much stupidity, stalling and gallery-play as now exist there, asks Dr. Wilson. It is fair to assume, he thinks, that the physician's training both in and after school fits him to analyze data, draw logical conclusions, and make estimates of probable consequences. Certainly in all matters involving natural phenomena, including psychological, his observation and judgment should be the equal of if not superior to that of any man of any other calling. He proceeds:

"But so long as physicians foster the fiction that their sole duty is caring for the sick, so long will the well take them at their word and concede to them no measure of public worth either in small or large affairs of state. I would urge, therefore, physicians to be not less faithful in their duties as physicians, but also to be much more faithful in their studies as citizens, since they owe it to themselves, to their profession and to the community.

"Is it possible for the physician to be successful professionally, to be on the surface a good citizen, and to have the appearance of culture and yet be without character? Yes. Of course, it is difficult to conceive that the really honest practitioner, the really thoughtful student, who takes a live interest in his community and in his State, and who stedfastly seeks knowledge may still be without integrity, yet there is at least sufficient of a margin of such possibility to warrant our speaking specifically of the necessity for every man giving thought to this side of his nature as well as to those already mentioned.

"We can not all, like kings of old, have fools in our retinue to tell us the truth about ourselves, but we can cultivate our common sense of right and wrong which, as the voice of conscience, will keep us from being fools ourselves. Without this corrective, even the best of men become puffed up with egotism and think that the world trembles as they walk, seem to lose hold of their sense of proportion and to forget that even the best of men are far from perfect.

"The American medical graduate of the last ten years has become on the face of it the most schooled man of his age. He should be not only the most scholarly, but he should come to stand in his community for the highest citizenship, the broadest culture, and the most noble character. If he does not seek in his daily life, professionally, intellectually, and morally to develop himself to the highest level to which he is capable of attaining, he is betraying the trust of the State which has expended on his early training thousands of dollars more than he or his parents have ever paid into school treasuries."

## THE ECLIPSE AND EINSTEIN

ANXIETY AND IMPATIENCE often await the development of a batch of photographic plates, but perhaps never before have so many people in all parts of the world been eager to learn "how the plates turned out" as in the case of those brought back from Australia by Dr. W. W. Campbell of the Lick Observatory. These negatives, taken during the eclipse of September 21, contained the evidence for or against the Einstein theory of relativity. The man who manifested the least anxiety about the results of the eclipse expedition, says Dr. Edwin E. Slosson, in Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington), was apparently Einstein himself; for, having made up his mind eight years ago how the heavenly bodies must behave, he remains serenely indifferent to the efforts of astronomers to find out how they do behave. To quote Dr. Slosson:

"It followed as a logical deduction from his theory of the relativity of all measurements in space and time that a ray of light passing close to the sun would be drawn out of its straight course as tho the light were attracted by the pressure of such a heavy mass. And since the path of the ray is drawn inward toward the sun an observer on the earth looking back up the ray would see the star as tho it were moved outward from the sun. If a photograph of a group of stars taken with the sun in the middle is compared with a photograph of the same group without the sun, the images of the stars in the former case will seem to have been displaced from their ordinary positions in the sky. The stars nearest the sun's disk will naturally seem to have moved out the most. The effect is the same as you have noticed when a patron of the bootleggers gets aboard a crowded street car. All move away from him and those nearest the obnoxious individual move farthest.

"Nobody had discovered or suspected such a displacement of star images about the sun until Einstein predicted it from his mathematical theory. As figured out from his formula, a ray of starlight just grazing the sun's disk would be deflected toward the sunny side to the extent of 1.75 seconds of arc. The star images further away would be displaced less according to their apparent distance from the sun.

"Of course, the stars can not be photographed when the sun is shining into the telescope, so one must wait till the sun is totally shielded from the earth by the moon. The British astronomers took advantage of the first opportunity to put the Einstein theory to the test, the eclipse of 1919, and they came back from South America and Africa with the report that the star images were dispersed as Einstein had predicted. But they had good photographs of only seven stars and have been sharply criticized in scientific circles.

"But now that President Campbell has explained to the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia and the National Academy of Sciences at Washington the results of his observations in Australia there is little ground left for skepticism on this point. Instead of seven stars he has five sets of plates containing from sixty-two to eighty-four star images, and when these are measured with the micrometer and calculated to a common position at the edge of the sun, the mean is 1.74 seconds of arc, which is almost exactly the deflection predicted by Einstein. The negatives are 17 inches square and it took Dr. Campbell fifty hours of working time to measure up the stars on a single eclipse plate in comparison with one of the same section of the sky at other times.

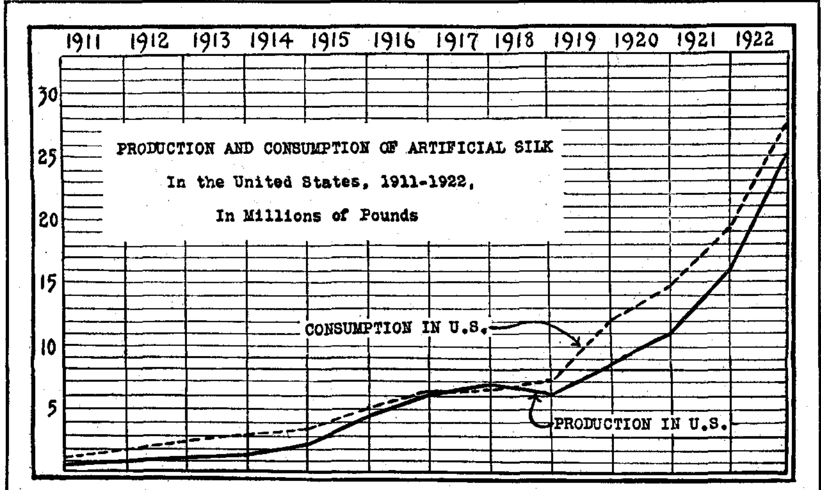
"The same plates were measured by different astronomers who could not know what the results would be until they were finally figured out. Check plates taken of other stars show that the displacement images can not be due to any defects of the telescope or sensitive plates. The Canadian eclipse expedition also obtained observations confirming the Einstein theory.

"So certain does Dr. Campbell feel of these conclusions that the Lick Observatory will not devote further effort to the verification of the Einstein theory, altho the next eclipse comes in California September 10. The British astronomers had previously announced that they would not send out an expedition to observe the coming eclipse if the results of the Lick expedition to Australia last year settled the matter satisfactorily. This it seems to have done, but there are enough other unsettled problems in the relativity theory to keep scientists busy many years."

## THE SILKWORM'S JOB IN DANGER

TWENTY-FIVE TIMES as much artificial silk is made in the United States to-day as ten years ago, and we now use half as much of it as we do of natural silk. The possibilities are just beginning to be realized, and the title of an article in *Drug and Chemical Markets* (New York), "Will Chemicals Eliminate the Silkworm?" suggests an interesting outcome of the change now in progress. The world's production of artificial silk is estimated at eighty million pounds annually, one-third of which is produced in the United States. The domestic production increased from almost nothing in 1910 to twenty-five million pounds in 1922, about fifty per cent of the consumption of natural silk for the same year. We read:

"Artificial silk is essentially a chemical product, tho highly developed mechanical processes are necessary in the perfection of the finished article. The idea of making silk by some synthetic process was considered more than one hundred years ago, and innumerable efforts were made to produce a fiber which more or less resembled silk. Count Hilaire de Chardonnet, a Frenchman, was the first to produce a synthetic fiber which could be used in the textile industry. Chardonnet had spent many years in the study of the life, habits and secretions of the silkworm. His investigations were most thorough and included the chemical analysis of the worm in the various stages of its growth. Even the trunks of the trees on the leaves of which the silkworm feeds were carefully studied. Having learned exactly the constituents of the silk fiber, chemically speaking, Chardonnet, in 1884, produced his first fiber, using pulp obtained from grinding the trunk and limbs of the mulberry tree, but it was not until five years later that he exhibited his product publicly. Two years later, in 1891, Chardonnet organized a company and began the manufacturing of 'artificial silk' in a small town in northeastern France. At present four processes are in use. The principle in all cases is essentially the same, that of forcing a viscous solution through minute capillaries and hardening the resulting filament by drying or chemical means.



ONE-THIRD OF THE SILK WE USE IS ARTIFICIAL

Production has grown from zero to 25,000,000 pounds in a dozen years.

"Chardonnet originally used wood pulp obtained from the mulberry tree, but now pure cellulose from cotton fibers is used. The first steps in the process are the same as in the manufacture of smokeless powder. The cotton is nitrated, forming guncotton or nitrocellulose, which is dissolved in alcohol and ether, forming a viscid liquid known as 'collodion.' The fiber is obtained by forcing the collodion through minute openings into filaments which pass through warm air, drying the thread. The filament is denitrated, and after bleaching is washed, dried and spun as a filament of pure cellulose.

"In the cuprammonium process, the material which is forced through the spinnaret is cellulose in an ammoniacal copper oxid solution. The filament is delivered into a solution of caustic soda to liberate the ammonia and copper, or glucose may be added to precipitate the copper as cuprous oxid.

"The process by which the greatest amount of artificial silk is made, known as the viscose process, was first disclosed in 1903 by Stearn, an Englishman, tho Cross, Bevan and Beadle had discovered the principle used in the process ten years earlier. In this process, a very pure grade of sulfite spruce wood pulp is used as the raw material. After being mercerized with a solution of caustic soda, the pulp is treated with carbon bisulfid, which converts it into a water-soluble compound which, when forced into an alkaline solution is decomposed, leaving behind a filament of pure cellulose. The spinning is much the same in all processes and is mainly a mechanical operation.

"Cellulose acetate, which soon is expected to be competing with other artificial silks, is prepared by the treatment of cellulose with glacial acetic acid. A solution in chloroform is forced through the spinneret into some solution which dissolves out the solvent without attacking the cellulose acetate, such as petroleum hydro-carbons, camphor oil, and turpentine. Or the filament may be forced through the capillaries into rooms heated above the boiling-point of the solvent when the cellulose acetate solidifies into a thread and may be directly wound off, the solvent being recovered and utilized again.

"These chemical processes and the mechanical operations used in manufacture of artificial silk have been developed to produce threads ranging in quality from heavy silk monofils, known as horsehair, to the fine pliable threads which rival natural silk in softness, luster and touch. These threads can be made unbroken in length for thousands of yards, or they can be made of short staple fibers giving the threads the characteristics of cotton or wool. They can be made rough and dull or smooth and lustrous. In fact, the possibilities for variation are infinite and have only just begun to be investigated.

"Artificial silk has come to be recognized as a raw material and in a class with other vegetable and animal fibers. The early difficulties encountered in the weaving and dyeing of this material have been overcome and it is now playing an important part in the textile industry."

## STOCK FAKERS AND MEDICAL FAKERS

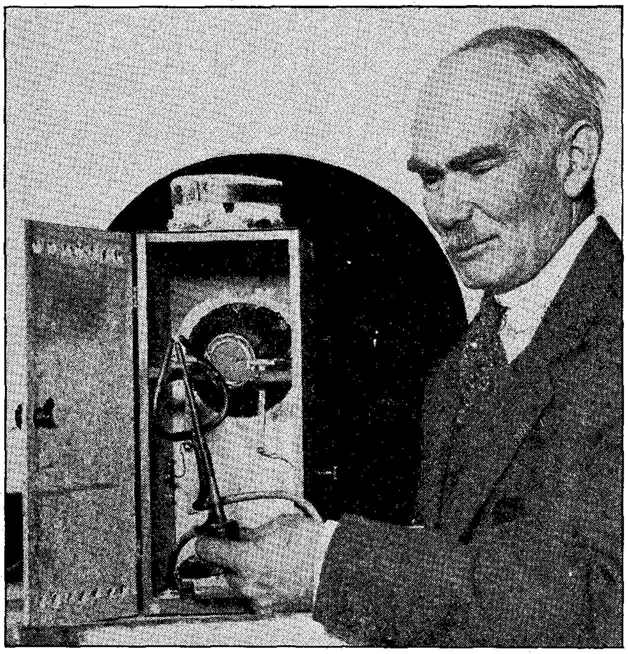
THAT DIRECTIONS FOR INVESTING FUNDS may by slight transposition of words be applied to the selection of curative agents and methods is strikingly shown by Helen M. Davis, who gives in parallel columns, printed in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago), Paul Tomlinson's "How to Avoid Worthless Stocks," already printed in The Digest some time ago, and a paraphrase applicable to medical treatment. Mr. Tomlinson's advice is repeated here to give point to Mrs. Davis's paraphrase. Says *The Journal:*

"Helen M. Davis, who is not a physician, but who, evidently, has a broad and intelligent outlook on things medical, has paraphrased Mr. Tomlinson's financial Don'ts so as to make them applicable to the medical, instead of the financial world. We give below both Mr. Tomlinson's original advice on 'How to Avoid Worthless Stocks' and Mrs. Davis's paraphrase thereon. The latter contains information of especial value to the general public, the former is of value equally to the public and to the medical profession.

| "*Avoid stocks whose promoters in their pamphlets show any of the following tendencies:* | "*Avoid medical treatments whose promoters in their advertisements show any of the following tendencies:* |
|---|---|
| "1. Ridiculing of conservative savings banks. | "1. Ridiculing of conservative medical treatments. |
| "2. Denouncing Wall Street (which may or may not be a very bad place, but is invariably denounced by stock promoters for their own purposes and to throw a blind over their own operations). | "2. Denouncing the American Medical Association (which may or may not be a 'trust' and an 'octopus,' but is invariably denounced by quacks for their own purposes and to throw a blind over their own operations). |
| "3. Failure to state conspicuously the par value of the stock, or the fact that it has no par value, if that be the case. | "3. Failure to state conspicuously the scientific tests by which the value of the treatment has been measured, or the fact that no such tests have been made, if that be the case. |
| "4. Selling the stock at some absurdly low price, such as two cents a share. | "4. Selling the treatment at some absurdly high price, so that its practitioners make $1,000 to $2,000 a week. |
| "5. Promise of enormous dividends. | "5. Promise of miraculous cures. |
| "6. Attempts to work the hurry-hurry game. | "6. Attempts to scare the patient into the belief that he has some terrible disease, especially cancer or syphilis. |
| "7. Advancing the price of the stock by vote of the directors. This is sometimes done by legitimate concerns, but they do not make a hue and cry of it in their circulars, as the swindlers do. | "7. Decreasing the price of the treatment for those who do not bite at once. The sliding scale of prices is one of the earmarks of medical mail-order quackery. |
| "8. Offering a limited number of shares to one person. | "8. Offering an unlimited number of minor ailments as symptoms of disease. |
| "9. Declaring that the present allotment of stock will soon be exhausted. Even if it is, which is unlikely, there are literally thousands of other good investments, and probably five thousand legitimate, reputable brokers, bankers, banks and trust companies ready to sell them to you. | "9. Declaring that their own system is the only sure cure that has ever been discovered. There is no sure cure of disease except that made by nature, and only those with a thorough knowledge of the body are in a position to be able to help nature make the cure. |
| "10. Calling attention to the profits of some other company instead of their own. This is the surest sign of an illegitimate stock. Especially beware of any concern that calls attention to the profits of the Bell Telephone Co. Practically every swindler in the country uses this company as an illustration." | "10. Calling attention to *the failure of scientists* to recognize some discovery fifty or a hundred years ago. This is the surest sign of a quack. The attitude of scientists is more open-minded now than ever before to new discoveries of provable value." |
| "11. As a general principle, stocks in mining and oil companies, with a few notable exceptions, in companies promoting new inventions, or a single proprietary or patented article, in fruit and nut orchards, land companies, in the great bulk of moving-picture companies, should be left severely alone unless there is special, careful investigation. As for nearly all the new stocks, remember they are at best speculations. They may turn out well, but can you afford the risk? New stocks, 'maiden offerings,' may hold out great possibilities, but you should be a close student of such opportunities before venturing into them. | "11. As a general principle, pseudo-electrical or pseudo-magnetic treatments, 'patent medicines,' freak diets and all treatments characterized by mystery should be left severely alone unless there is special, careful investigation. As for new treatments, remember that those brought out by obscure doctors with shady records are at best speculations. They may not kill you, but can you afford the risk? New scientific treatments are always thoroughly tried out on animals before they are even experimentally tried on people. Contrary to the impression which quacks try to give, modern physicians do not make a mystery of their treatments to people who desire to study such treatments before taking them. |
| "12. *Use common sense.* Ninety-nine times out of a hundred you will not be 'let into' a fake proposition if you consult your banker or any reputable newspaper or magazine. Losses are of constant occurrence in every business; but at least be sensible enough to avoid the stock that is worthless at the start and never has a chance of success." | "12. *Use common sense.* Ninety-nine times out of a hundred you will not be 'let into' a fake proposition if you consult your family physician about the 'symptoms' which the quack declares mean his pet disease (even while he rants against wrong diagnosis). Diseases are constantly occurring; but at least be sensible enough to find out whether you really have them before you start having them 'cured'; and if you have, avoid the treatment that is worthless at the start and never has a chance of success." |

## A FLAME AS A TELEPHONE DIAPHRAGM

SOUND WAVES may be translated directly into the variable electric currents of the telephone circuit, without the aid of the usual disk or diaphragm, we are told by Dr. Lee de Forest, in a statement quoted by *The Radio World* (New York). Dr. de Forest, we are told, believes that he has realized a dream long cherished by telephone engineers, using an entirely new form of microphonic device. It is a "speaking flame," which he asserts will revolutionize present methods and do away with the distortion associated with older methods of voice transmission. The field of the talking flame is not only in the province of the talking film, but in radio as well, especially in those stations used for broadcasting the human voice. Says Dr. de Forest in his statement:



P. & A. Photograph

DR. DE FOREST AND HIS "SPEAKING FLAME" MACHINE

If the breath will blow out a gas-flame, the voice, of course, can make it vibrate. Dr. de Forest has invented a machine to use this vibration of flame instead of a diaphragm to transmit voice impulses into electric current.

"As a result of my development of the new phonofilm my investigations and experiments have resulted in revealing what I consider will be another revolutionary step forward in the transmission of the human voice or sound through space. The advance itself may be regarded as a technical one from the engineering point of view, and yet from the benefits to be derived from the world at large the improvement is somewhat marvelous in that by means of it hereafter we shall be enabled to change voice or sound waves directly into electrical energy.

"It has for a long time been realized by telephone and acoustic engineers that the necessity for a diaphragm at the transmitter introduces at the very outset of the sound translation problem a source of distortion and imperfection. It is the diaphragm more than any one element which introduces the deformation in recording and in reproducing voice and music on the phonograph as well as in telephone transmission. Therefore, for many years efforts of telephone and phonograph engineers have been devoted to reducing as far as possible distortions thus introduced by the natural period of vibration of the diaphragm or membrane, against which the sound waves impinge.

"But where exact and accurate translation of sound waves into electric currents is desired, it is quite unnecessary to use a vibrating diaphragm. The discovery of the audion first came to me as a result of observation of a sensitive gas flame. From this rudimentary idea, which originated in 1900, was developed, during the ensuing five years, the three-electrode vacuum tube which was destined to become the telephone repeater or amplifier for which telephone engineers had been vainly searching for twenty years.

"And now in exactly the same way has been evolved a new form of microphonic device, which turns sound waves in the air directly into electric currents. Take the ordinary bat-wing gas-burner or a certain form of Welsbach mantle gas-light, or special forms of oxy-acetylene gas-flames, insert two heat-resisting electrodes therein, in proper relation to the flame and to each other, connect these electrodes to an appropriate electro-motive force. You will then have an extremely sensitive sound converter which gives an electric reproduction of the sound waves in the air enveloping the flame which is of an entirely different order of fidelity from that ever obtained from any form of microphonic device using a diaphragm, whether this be of the carbon, electromagnetic, or electro-static variety.

"But I have found still another method of translating sound waves direct into electric currents without the imposition of any diaphragm. This arrangement, independently suggested to me by Mr. Theodore W. Case, is the reversal of the well-known 'thermophone,' a device wherein an extremely fine platinum wire, through which is passed telephonic currents, reproduces these in the form of sound waves due to the alternate heating and cooling of the air immediately surrounding the extremely fine wire."

## SHALL WE ADVERTISE BY RADIO?

THE BROADCASTING OF ADVERTISING MATTER by radio is opposed by a writer in *Printer's Ink* (New York), on what he considers general grounds of public policy. He thinks that the listening public will resent the introduction of unsought publicity, and that the whole business will thereby be seriously handicapped. This new use of broadcasting stations has been tried, we are told, by a broadcasting station in New York City. So far, the venture is only in the experimental stage. As a tryout, it has placed a nominal charge of $100 on a 10-minute talk. During this time about 750 words can be delivered. We read, in an abstract printed in *Radio News* (New York):

"The fact that several advertisers have already availed themselves of this service would seem to indicate that there is a demand for it. Just the same, it is our advice to 'stop, look and listen' before extending this new branch of its business. The plan is loaded with insidious dangers. The company itself evidently recognizes this, as it is proceeding cautiously in this advertising broadcasting experiment. For one thing, it is restricting the number of times a product may be mentioned during the course of a talk. It feels that the radio audience may regard the advertising message as an imposition. For this reason, it is insisted that the advertiser make his announcement subtle. No bald statements are permitted.

"But regardless of how carefully censored the messages may be, the objection to this form of advertising still stands. Radio fans who tune in on this station are accustomed to get high-class entertainment. If they are obliged to listen to some advertiser exploit his wares, they will very properly resent it, even tho the talk may be delivered under the guise of a matter of public interest or even of public welfare. An audience that has been wheedled into listening to a selfish message will naturally be offended. Its ill-will would be directed not only against the company that delivered the story, but also against the advertiser who talks shop at such an inopportune time.

"There are several objections to the sending out of advertising through radio broadcasting stations, but we are opposed to the scheme principally because it is against good public policy. We are opposed to it for the same reason that we object to sky writing. People should not be forced to read advertising unless they are so inclined. We are opposed to it on much the same grounds that we object to 'readers' or press-agent dope or any other kind of disguised publicity.

"Another point. Much of the radio's popularity is due to the way the newspapers have been playing it up. In many cases they are devoting whole pages and in some cases entire sections to radio developments. The programs of the various broadcasting stations, which the newspapers publish, is of inestimable value to radio users, and, in fact, without these published programs the broadcasting stations would be seriously handicapped. It is certain that the newspapers will not continue to give the radio interests all of this generous cooperation if the broadcasters are going to enter into advertising competition with them."

# LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

## "ANNA CHRISTIE" TAKES LONDON

AN AMERICAN PLAY and an American actress have subdued London in a manner to which theatrical history seems to furnish no parallel. O'Neill's "Anna Christie," in the hands of Miss Pauline Lord, has been familiar to American audiences for two years, and it is no surprize that the merits extolled here should be recognized abroad. London, however, quite completely outdoes all our own papers in the extravagant terms of praise lavished upon both the play and the players; and tho there are endeavors in some quarters to discount the effect of this chorus, they are seen to be the efforts at steadying themselves felt by those who have been carried from their equilibrium far further than comfort relishes. The first feeling, for example, is exprest by the *Evening Standard*, in saying: "To be confronted for the first time on one evening with a play of so tremendous and extraordinary subtlety and power, and with two artists of a quality so altogether superb and triumphant in their art as Miss Pauline Lord and Mr. George Marion, leaves one a little breathless." "Mr. O'Neill, in a word, had got us," says the London *Truth*, "and he had got us by first getting his actors." It should not be necessary to repeat the story familiar to theatergoers of the past two years, of the poor Swedish waif of the Northwest, betrayed by her own family, dragged by circumstances through a sordid life, reunited with her father, who had neglected her throughout her years of childhood, and finally redeemed by the influences of love, and the sea to which generations of her family had given their lives.

THE ENGLISH STAGE WITHOUT HER EQUAL

Says an English critic of Pauline Lord in such a part as O'Neill's "Anna Christie," now playing in London.

"We have been brought up in this country in the belief that American plays are either hopelessly vulgar or hopelessly sentimental," says Mr. St. John Ervine in the *Sunday Observer* (London). But Mr. Ervine thinks so highly of this play that if it should fail "to draw large audiences for a considerable time, we shall be bound in honesty to abandon our belief that we are any better than the most mushy-minded American we can imagine." International compliments relative to the drama are among the most poignant of reading matter and our own critics have not failed in their appraisement of English taste. A notable occasion was the prompt failure here of the great English success of "A Little Bit of Fluff." But let us turn to one of the most enthusiastic comments on "Anna Christie," found in *The Nation and the Athenæum*, and signed "D. L. M.":

"We have already had some taste of Mr. Eugene O'Neill's qualities as a dramatist, and after 'Anna Christie' we feel that we can hardly have too much of him. For here in the general mediocrity—the absence of new genius and the silence or eccentricity of the established men—there leaps toward us a force; and tho we were quite prepared for forces to come out of America, we did not expect them to come out of the American theater. It was rather amusing to the critic of 'Anna Christie' to reflect that, while Mr. Robert Edmond Jones collaborates with Mr. Kenneth Macgowan in books proving that the realistic drama is a thing of the past, he is at the same time providing the settings to the plays of one of the most powerful realistic playwrights that the Anglo-Saxon theater has known for generations. On that point there can surely be no controversy. Mr. O'Neill's work has the self-authenticating ring of actuality. You can not doubt that in a play like 'Anna Christie' you are getting one of those 'slices of life' which are momentarily not to the fashionable taste. Mr. O'Neill has other styles, we know, beside the realistic; but he does use that style, he is a master in it, and may very likely initiate a revival of it. For actuality, when all is said and done, is an element not to be spared from a living theater. We are gript, then, at once, by the fidelity of this picture of sea and waterside life from the moment the curtain rises on 'Johnny-the-Priest's' dull and sordid saloon. The barman, the drinkers, the old sailors, the drab—there seems no attempt to embellish them or to make them horrifying. They are here, just as they would be if you could get to the waterfront of New York and find them; it is quite impossible to doubt this. And your confidence in the truthfulness of this study only increases as the larger characters are gradually revealed. *Chris Christopherson*, the old Swedish barge-captain, that drunken sentimentalist who has brought his daughter to the ruin of the streets by leaving her to grow up away from him on a farm, safe (so he holds) from the 'old devil sea,' and from sailors, the source of all storm and disorder; *Anna* herself, the frail, child-like cynic, whose snatches of slang reveal by flashes deep gulfs of the underworld; the giant sailor, *Mat Burke*, feebly enslaved to his tremendous passions and bullying strength—not one of these is what we have come to call 'a stage-figure.'

"But it is not in his accuracy that Mr. O'Neill's secret really lies, tho that is the basis of his appeal. It is the fury of passion sweeping the action along that constitutes the essence of his genius. This is something elemental and terrifying. The crazed paternity of the father, the maniac passion of the Irish sailor, are the unchaining of the *bête humaine*, and you dare not, while the tempest rages, accuse Mr. O'Neill of romanticizing. The scene in which *Anna* interrupts the fight—an affair of knives and overturned furniture—between her father and her lover by the confession of her real life since girlhood, is at moments almost unbearable in its ferocity."

Then the *Daily Telegraph* sounds a variation on the same theme:

"There is nothing in this story that might not furnish the most sentimental magazine hack with a string of clichés. But Mr. O'Neill does not deal in clichés. He knows the sea and seamen; he knows life; and he writes honestly of what he knows. *Anna* and *Mat* and *Chris* are living people; they are three human souls in the grip of the relentless machine called fate. It is their personalities that make the play poignant. The character-drawing of *Anna* is a magnificent piece of work, and it is the vehicle for a magnificent piece of acting by Miss Pauline Lord, who created the part in America. If Miss Lord can play other parts as she plays this, she is a great actress. If she merely happens, by some accident of temperament, to be specially fitted for this part, her acting in it remains a great achievement. In the first act, where *Anna* arrives ill and dead-beat at the waterfront in New York in search of her father, the actress makes you positively ache to think that any human being can be so tired as she seems. The lifeless voice, the gestures which speak of nerves frayed almost to breaking-point and vitality at its lowest ebb—all these are perfect; and they are very subtly contrasted with her manner in the other acts, after healthy living and restored self-respect have brought her back to life. *Anna's* stoical resignation to the world's hard knocks, her reluctance to believe too easily in good fortune, are beautifully rendered."

It is almost too much to expect all the critics to acclaim the play great literature. James Agate of the *Saturday Review* finds that it "turns out, on reflection, to be a mighty queer jumble—Conrad and Synge and Dumas *Fils* and Huysmans, and whoever writes the scenarios for little Lillian Gish." Any one wishing to follow out this critic may turn to the *Saturday Review* of April 21.

In dividing honors, it is true that Pauline Lord gets the lion's share. That old stager of the *Daily News*, Mr. E. A. Baughan, writes:

"Such a performance made me once again realize what great acting can be. No doubt the part of *Anna Christie* suits Pauline Lord, but she emphatically is not an actress made by her part. By a hundred little touches one recognized the actress whose technical equipment enables her to express her imagination. Our own actresses should go to the Strand Theater to study what acting can be."

That last sentence may have pricked a *Daily Mail* writer to declare that London was full of actresses who could do as well; but a *Daily Chronicle* reviewer, Hubert Griffith, deposes otherwise:

"The appearance of a young American actress, Miss Pauline Lord, in 'Anna Christie' at the Strand Theater the other evening, probably startled the more discerning members of that first-night audience, and made them devote a few minutes to running over the list of English actresses who could have put up an equal show with Miss Pauline Lord in that part.

"They need not have spent many minutes over it. The list is not long. To be perfectly candid, it is non-existent.

"To say as much as this is to imply that English emotional acting is at the present moment at a low ebb. I do mean to say that; and from those who go oftenest to the theater, I have little fear of contradiction.

"What is wrong with the English stage is not that most of our leading actresses nowadays are ladies. It is that they will never let their audiences forget it. Miss Pauline Lord does.

"That we have many very finished comedy actresses, I am perfectly well aware. . . .

"But tragedy in another matter. Being a lady, which is a distinct help in comedy, is for tragedy rather a handicap—a thing to be suppress and forgotten. To act tragedy well is to forget all ladylike feelings, to cease to conform to a trifling stock of mannerisms and conventions, to come down for the moment to the lowest common denominator, or to rise to the highest common factor, of humanity.

"Miss Pauline Lord did it in this play. I have no idea of Miss Pauline Lord's real personality, because I have only seen her in 'Anna Christie,' where she so merged herself in the sodden, disreputable, out-at-elbows, hoarse with tiredness, brazen with impertinence, pathetically arrogant young off-scouring of civilization, the girl *Anna*, that there was absolutely nothing of Miss Pauline Lord left."

## FRENCH SARCASM OVER GERMAN SCHOLARSHIP

WHEN *KULTUR* TRIED to absorb everything outside its boundaries into itself, we heard much about its claiming only its own. Things masquerading as French or Italian were in origin merely Germanic. Shakespeare, himself, was a son of the Fatherland. The Paris *Journal des Débats* brings to our attention the fact that the particular industry of laying claims has been resumed, and this time the claimants have gone further afield and find that the New World owes its very name to Germanic and not Italian derivatives. Marcel Muret, writing in the *Débats* begins with some expressions of false hopes:

"We had hoped that the severe lesson given to German pride by the German defeat would forever cure these pseudo-scientists of German descent, to whom science is but a servant of pan-Germanism.

"Everybody knows the studies published before the war by the anthropo-sociologist Woltmann. His books entitled, 'Political Antropology,' 'Germans and the Italian Renaissance,' 'Germans in France,' had all the same goal. They endeavored to prove that all geniuses are of German descent and that all great inventions proceed from Germans. Gothic art is German in origin; the Italian Renaissance, also. In a word, all that reflects credit on the human race is German, while everything that dishonors it is the product of inferior races who still try to claim sovereignty in the realm of thought. Now it is the duty of German anthropologic scientists to put these people in their place.

"Following this theory, Mr. Woltmann 'annexed' Leonardo da Vinci and Titian, who, according to his interpretation, painted only consummate types of 'langobarde beauties.' From France, Mr. Woltmann claimed as Germans: Descartes, Pascal, Voltaire, Cuvier, Robespierre, Balzac, Musset, Lamartine, Hugo and Zola. He tried to show their Germanism by their names. Voltaire (Arouet) was in reality Ardwid; Diderot, Tietroh. Coming to our contemporaries Mr. Woltmann lit upon M. Briand and also 'annexed' him: his ancestors must have been Brandt."

It is conceivable, says Mr. Muret, that the severe setback given to Pan-Germanism on the battlefield might quiet these conquering anthropologists, but we hear now that an heir to Woltmann and Driesman is proclaiming that the word "America" is of German descent. Columbus, indeed, discovered this same America some time ago, but it takes an American-German scientist to discover the German origin of that name, and this exploit obscures those of his predecessors. Now:

"The German from America to whom Germany owes this victory bears a suspicious name; a rather Latin name, of which he must be sorry. It is Heinrich Charles. He admits, as everybody does, that America comes from Amerigo Vespucci. And there is no doubt that Amerigo Vespucci was the heir of a noble Florentine family, but in the same manner as Heinrich Charles's European predecessors found under Dante Alighieri's name a pure German orgin, Mr. Heinrich Charles finds it to-day, twisting rather cleverly Amerigo Vespucci's name.

"What then is Amerigo, he asks, but the Italianized form of Amalric? And who used that name of Amalric if it was not the Emperor Theodoric the Great who invented it and so christened his grandson, born to his daughter, Ostrogotho and Alaric II, King of the Visigoths? The name America recalls therefore the kingdom of Amâles and the Ostrogoth Kings who inherited their names from their God, Amâl. Amâl symbolizes in Germanic mythology that passionate energy which overcomes all obstacles.

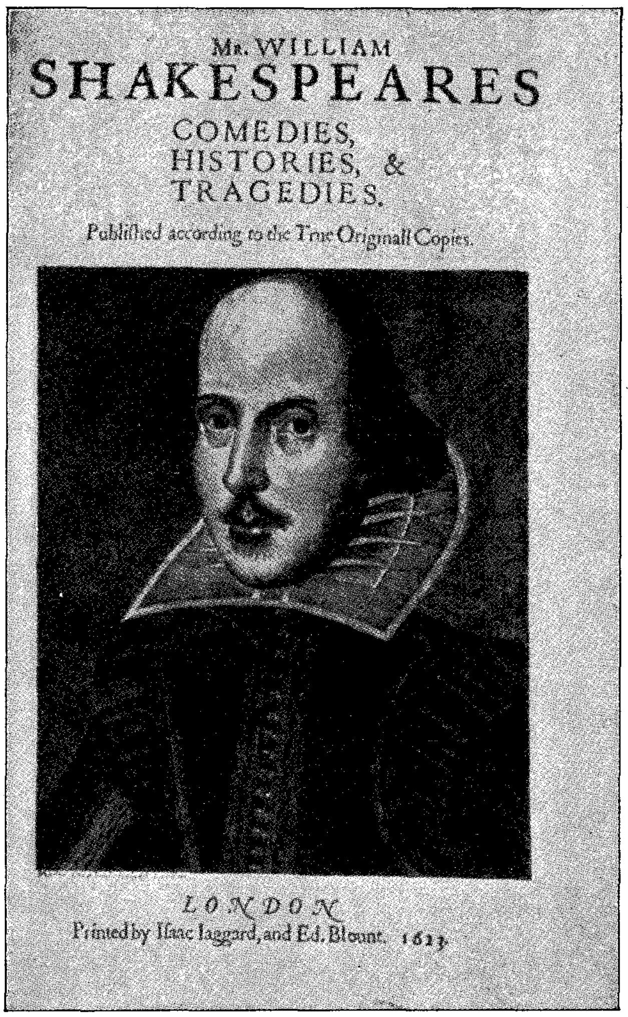
"And all this is beautiful—so harmonious, so coherent. Herr Heinrich Charles can't get away from it. Here we have the energy of America announced and promised to the sons of the New World in the name of a German who was Pan-German before Pan-Germanism existed and who was the first to identify this unknown Continent. What a glorious twist of history and of proper names and what a revenge for the Battle of the Marne!

"Man is happy when he can be, and rejoices over what he may. The Germans have not too many matters of gayety to divert them these days, and so it is fitting that they should make the most of any they find. If it enraptures them to think that America comes from Amalric, why by all means let them be enraptured. Let them exult, provided only that they pay their bills. What is more, it is to be noted that their pleasures have not always been as harmless as on this occasion."

## CELEBRATING THE "FIRST FOLIO"

A BOOK THIS TIME, instead of a man, celebrates its tercentenary. Shakespeare's birthday, April 21, was chosen by English Shakespeareans as the time to mark the centenary year of the publication of the "First Folio." Names like Jaggard and Blount, unfamiliar to all but Shakespearean students, come in for notice as appearing on the title-page of this precious book. Five hundred copies were issued, but at the end of three hundred years, only about 200 can be traced, and a goodly share of these are in America. One of the finest was bought last year by an American at the sale of the Burdett-Coutts library for £8,500. The original price was but £1. Dispatches to the New York *Times* show that tho the London stage has been neglecting Shakespeare of late, his memory is still cherished by scholars. Thus—

"A memorial service was held this morning at Southwark (Roman Catholic) Cathedral, in the heart of Shakespeare's London, after which visits were made to various sites associated with the bard, while performances were held in the courtyard of the ancient Old George Inn, in the Borough of High Street. A striking commemorative service was also held in the Old Church of St. Mary Aldermanbury (Anglican), of which parish John Hemmings and Henry Condell, fellow-actors with Shakespeare, and editors of the 'First Folio,' were church wardens in 1623. The Archbishop of Canterbury preached the sermon, and the Lord Mayor and sheriffs of the City of London attended in state. Luncheon was afterward given by the Company of Stationers in conjunction with the English Shakespeare Association."



Mr. WILLIAM
SHAKESPEARES
COMEDIES,
HISTORIES, &
TRAGEDIES.
Publiſhed according to the True Originall Copies.

LONDON
Printed by Iſaac Iaggard, and Ed. Blount. 1623.

TITLE-PAGE OF THE "FIRST FOLIO"

One of the finest copies sold last year to an American for £8,500.

Mr. W. Bailey Kempling, writing in the London *Graphic*, points out that one of the recent additions to Shakespearean scholarship is the discovery that "the printer of the 1623 Folio, William Jaggard, father of Isaac Jaggard, chief publisher, was as much—if not more—instrumental in bringing the Folio into existence as were Hemmings and Condell, to whom credit mainly is given." Of the book itself he writes:

"A volume of quite unequaled merit and interest, such as this is, ought to be free of every literary and textual flaw. But the Shakespeare volume does not come to us direct from the master-hand, and the circumstances attending its origin were beset with difficulty. Hence the book possesses a number of irregularities, which may be overlooked, in every sense of the term, and when pointed out serve mainly to illustrate how great the wonder is that they are not more. The paging is erratic and conflicting. Misprints like 'Henry the Fift' appear; while the last two pages of 'Two Gentlemen of Verona' have the headline, 'The Merry Wives of Windsor,' the play that immediately follows.

"'Pericles' is omitted from the 'First Folio'; perhaps because the compilers found that Theater-parts and Quarto were below textual standard; or perhaps because Blount had entered the Quarto at Stationers' Hall in his own name, and not in the names of Jaggard and Blount.

"'Troilus and Cressida' had a very narrow escape from being left out.

"Yet what do such things amount to? Really next to nothing, when we come to consider the surpassing textual strength of the whole. Dr. Furness, in his great "Variorum Shakespeare,' has pointed this out with singular clearness. The 'Globe' edition, he reminds us, which, with careful scholarship, annotates the errors of the Folio text, is able to produce not more than one hundred and thirty really corrupt readings out of a total of one hundred and fourteen thousand lines of print, or one in eight hundred and eighty. Again, that equal paragon, the 'Cambridge' edition, edited by Dr. Aldis Wright, shows that in 'Antony and Cleopatra,' the longest of the plays, there are only sixty serious errors, and in all, say, one hundred and twenty, thus leaving three thousand eight hundred lines out of four thousand pure as from the poet's hand."

In the making up of this 1623 volume "the corrupter," wilful or otherwise, had to be reckoned with.

"There were, for instance, wrong versions, in MS. and Quarto, of 'Hamlet' and 'Macbeth,' and poor tests of 'All's Well.' (Also 'Pericles,' when, later, it came to be used.) On the other hand, there was a regular succession of sound Quarto editions of 'Richard II,' which made the text for the Folio an easy matter. We all know what a faultless play it is.

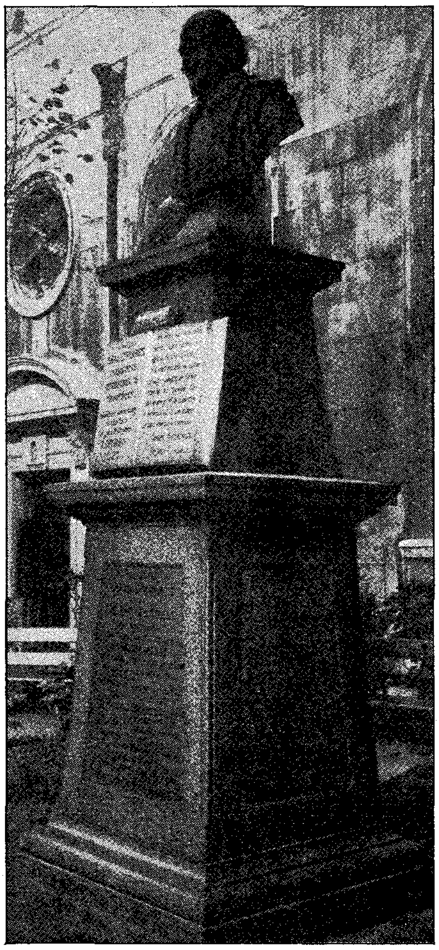
"Stupid copyists could make things bad by blundering in their own peculiar way. Every clumsy scribe might find a cap to fit him in 'Hamlet,' Act V, Sc. II, *l.* 31. But the fellow whom dramatists had to be especially wary of was the stage joker, with his stock of 'gag' and 'patter.' For when impromptus brought down the house there was a danger of them finding an echo in prompt-copies. Shakespeare would never permit this sort of license. The greatest sinner he had to deal with was Will Kemp, who is named in the list of players in the Folio, and directly admonished in 'Hamlet,' Act III, Sc. II, 'Let those that play your clowns speak no more than is set down for them,' and so forth. When the box-office or the groundlings demanded 'villainous' stuff, the poet would supply it. He supplied more to the Globe than to the Blackfriars playhouse. This accounts for certain specimens in the Folio which are undoubtedly Shakespeare's and others which are not."

Prof. A. W. Pollard, the greatest authority on the text of Shakespeare, gave the annual Shakespeare lecture of the British Academy, at King's College, London, and the *Daily Telegraph* reports him as taking the bard himself to task:

"If we go beyond the imperfections to the causes of the imperfections, there is only one man to blame for them, and that is Shakespeare himself. If we are to blame any one, do not let it be the actors, or the printers, or the publishers. According to the standards of their day, they all did extraordinarily well. Only if Shakespeare himself had lent a hand could they have done better. He ceased writing for the stage when he was about 46. After that he had some half a dozen years of leisure. He could have collected his own plays, expunged from them all that was not his, and prepared them for the press. As far as we know, or have any reason to guess, he did nothing of the kind."

## SCENIC ARTISTS ESCAPING FROM THEIR ART

WE HAVE VERY FEW trained actors, hardly any directors, and no ensemble at all. This is a conviction forced upon our critics of the theater by the advent of the Russians; and they turn to look upon the work of Urban, Lee Simonson, Norman Bel Geddes, and all our superior scene painters and designers as so much chaff. Mr. Kenneth Macgowan evokes two playgoers in converse. "Why bother with all this modern scenery?" says one with eyes glued on the actors of the Moscow Art Theater. "Why use bad scenery?" replies another who "manages to pry his attention off the Russians for a moment and look at their settings." Mr. Macgowan, writing in *Vanity Fair*, presents "the scenic artist abdicating at the height of his power," and asking "Why have *any* scenery *at all?*" The answer is that the theater must give their patrons something for their money, and if there is no acting worthy of the name, there ought to be scenery to look at. But if scenery is reduced to zero, actors must learn how to act or go out of business. It is an odd view of the case that scene designers are forcing this alternative upon the actor. Mr. Macgowan writes:



A MEMORIAL TO A BOOK

At St. Mary's, Aldermanbury, London, stands this bookish memorial to Shakespeare. The first folio is represented in stone below the bust.

"It would be a good deal healthier for us and for our theater if we began to look clear back of scenery and Stanislavsky and Tchekhoff to the days before realism, the days when the stage was an apron and scenery didn't matter. Those were the days of the actors, and we are returning to them again. The way is long and it has led, curiously enough, along the path of the new scenery.

"America may reach that old and new stage first because it has traveled so swiftly along this path. The one field in which our theater has succeeded in getting abreast of the world is the field of scenery and lights. In our little theaters and on Broadway, too, the art of setting has grown with extraordinary swiftness in the past ten years. We have gone as far in one decade as Europe, the pioneer, has gone in two. The disquieting fact is that we have probably developed fastest in scenery because we have developed so little in acting. And what we have done in scenery stands out with disproportionate distinction because we have lacked the trained regisseurs of Russia and Germany to fuse the actors and their movements with the design and atmosphere created by the artists.

"A glance back at the theater of history is enough to put scenery in its place—a useful but secondary place. Through fourteen centuries the stage of Europe was beaten earth or a bare platform. The luxuriating princes of the Renaissance brought in scenery with their great court masques, spectacles akin to opera and ballet presented in great halls or noble gardens, and backed canvas and plaster painted by many a Leonardo. For two centuries more, scenery was still a thing of arrant make-believe, so clumsily devised and so badly lighted as to be hardly above Stevenson's 'penny plain and tuppence colored' toy theater. It was electric light that made illusion possible on the stage, and realism that made it necessary. Between them, they created the peep-hole theater with its box-sets and plastic rocks. The modern scenic artist came into this theater to create more illusion. He went on to turn scenery into drama, and his ultimate rôle is to redeem the theater from the realistic, and to abolish scenery altogether."

Mr. Macgowan remarks that the scenic artist went to work quite unconsciously "to paint scenes of vitality far above the quality of the play," and ended in producing scenes that "outplayed any but the finest acting." We read:

"There is a sort of instinct which tells us once the novelty and flash of such scene-painting is past—that displays like this are not the business of the theater. After old Ben Jonson had had a row with the first English scenic artist, Inigo Jones, for whom he had written court masques, he went back to the theater, crying: 'Painting and carpentry are the soul of Masque.' We echo that cry to-day; for, tho we may begin by falling back on scenery to save us from the emotional incompetence of our actors, when we see fine acting at last we recognize that this is the true art of the theater, the only art we need."

Gordon Craig and others of his ilk, we are told, now turn to the "invention and development of a stage built for the actor and the actor alone, a stage as bare and architectural as the stage of Æschylus, Shakespeare and Calderon." Others have created other devices:

"Reinhardt took a circus, and put hundreds of actors in the heart of the audience; and from his circus-theater he went to the palace of Marie Theresa in Vienna, where he found in the Redoutensaal a platform, a few screens, and a baroque wall under the blaze of crystal chandeliers and the radiance of Gobelins. Copeau created a naked stage of concrete at the Vieux-Colombier in Paris. Jessner and Fehling in the Prussian State Theater push back scenery into black curtains or a white cyclorama with steps in the center.

"Here in America, our scenic artists are happiest in their attempts to escape from their own art. Lee Simonson, working with the Theater Guild's Russian director, Theodore Komisarjevsky, unites stage and auditorium for 'The Tidings Brought to Mary,' banishes the curtain, and makes the setting for half a dozen scenes one permanent arrangement of steps and a block against a gold hanging. Norman Bel Geddes designs theater after theater which holds the audience and the actors in a single room, and throws the action against a wall of plaster—or of spectators; Robert Edmond Jones sets 'Richard III' and 'Hamlet' on a stage backed by one permanent piece of architecture of the period, and dreams of a theater where his part in a production should be the moving of the actors in a shadowless radiance against the solid, lovely wall of the theater."

There is an English view of the new scenery movement not exactly Mr. Macgowan's, tho it uses the same tools. James Agate in the London *Saturday Review* admits his interest in the theater is "literary," that is, "confined to the story and the way in which the actor tells it." He delivers one good stroke to the youngsters:

"The ardent young playgoer who never saw Duse or Sarah, Réjane or Mrs. Kendal, Irving and Ellen Terry, Coquelin, Hare and Forbes-Robertson, simply does not realize the power of the transcendent actor to sweep away chairs and tables. But your modern scene-deviser, your Jessner and your Norman Bel Geddes, and I am inclined to think Mr. Gordon Craig as well, does very definitely realize that power—if Mr. Craig doesn't, who should?—and builds against and in dread of it. He puts up something monstrous and columnar which the actor can not sweep away and, if we may judge by the drawings and the models at the recent Theater Exhibition, would reduce the actor to the insignificance of the Egyptian tourist snapshotted against the Pyramids. Mr. Bel Geddes even demands that a special theater be built to accommodate not the genius of his actors but the wealth of his canvas."

# RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

## THE RELIGIOUS MÊLEE IN RUSSIA

RIVERS OF WORDS are pouring out of Russia proclaiming that the Soviet authorities are warring on God and religion, while other, if less torrential, outpourings insist that Russia's bloody soil contains the seedling of a new and stronger brotherhood of man. The unfrocking of Dr. Tikhon, former patriarch of the Russian (Orthodox) Church, by the All-Russian conclave of the Living Church — following quickly upon the execution of Monsignor Butchkavitch, Vicar General of the Roman Catholic Church in Russia—is another peg on which the "anti-Soviet propagandists" hang their stories of oppression, while some of our returning travelers, and its own founders, assert that the Living Church is a return to the ideals of primitive Christianity. On the one hand there are stories of cellar doors continually clanging on priests and rabbis doomed to death because of their religious convictions; on the other, the Bolshevists are blest because they permit freedom to worship God. Russia is all things to all men. An American Methodist bishop offers sympathy and a measure of support to the Living Church, and is recalled, and his actions repudiated, by his brother bishops sitting in Wichita, Kansas. Amid all this mass of contradictions and charges that the Soviet censors not only delete but even alter correspondents' cables, it is admittedly difficult to discern what is true. "If previous experience is any guide," says the New York *World*, which has maintained a special correspondent in Moscow, "it is altogether improbable that correspondents writing from Riga or Moscow know what is going on inside Russia. It is very doubtful whether correspondents in Moscow are in a position to get any perspective on events so stupendous as those involved in the religious revolution now occurring in Russia." It is suggested that this little understood country "is historically much more like Europe before Martin Luther than like Western Europe in the twentieth century." What the issue is to be, no man can tell; however, believes the *World*, "organized religion in Russia will certainly survive, but whether it will be politically red, white or neutral is now apparently the great question."

UNFROCKED BY HIS LATE FOLLOWERS

Dr. Tikhon, former head of the Orthodox Church, who has been denounced and cast out by the Sovietized Living Church

At the unfrocking of Patriarch Tikhon, determined upon while he was still in prison, the speakers, we are told in dispatches, laid a halo of praise upon the "evangelical" aims of the Soviet Government; Premier Lenin was declared to be "dear to the Church," and prayers were offered for his recovery. It was solemnly asserted, says an Associated Press dispatch, "that there is no persecution of religious thought in Russia, while the Government was characterized as an organization which 'tho non-believing, is doing good, while many of us who are believers are doing wrong.'" By state methods, Vedensky is quoted as saying, "the Soviet Government is trying to bring about an evangelical brotherhood on earth." Capitalism was condemned as one of the "seven deadly sins," and it was asserted that Christianity is growing despite the fact that Capitalism had bought up "even Christianity, which elected Rockefeller and not Christ as its leader." According to the dispatch there were no soldiers or other signs of government interference in the meeting. Bishop Edgar Blake, of Chicago, now head of the American Methodist Episcopal Church of Southern Europe, and Lewis O. Hartman, editor of *Zion's Herald*, a Methodist weekly of Boston, were present as invited guests of the Living Church heads. Bishop Blake was evidently favorably impress with the aims of the new Church. "For the first time in human history," he is quoted as saying to the conclave, "a great nation is dedicating itself to do good for the masses of humanity and is striving to attain everything God-given for man. It is a gigantic task, and such a gigantic task is unattainable without the help of God. I can not see how the Church can stand aside. I do not say that we should associate ourselves with the methods and means; what concerns me is the final aim. You have a chance to demonstrate that the Church of Christ always helps to uplift the masses." Later Bishop Blake is said to have presented an offer of $50,000 from American Methodists for the "organization of schools of enlightenment for Russian pastors."

With the exception of the clause advocating anti-religious propaganda, the Living Church members are said to have embraced the Communist program and to be working in harmony with the Soviets. "We are fully supporting the revolutionary Government," said Metropolitans Antonin and Krassnitzky to Samuel Spewack, correspondent in Moscow of the New York *World.*

But, in common with some other newspaper correspondents, Mr. Spewack looks upon the Living Church as only a Soviet trick to crush religion. "The cracking of executioners' rifles and the clanging of cell doors resound through Russia as priests and rabbis, in the face of variously interpreted Soviet decrees restricting religious activity, leave doubt in the minds of the irreverent of their complete and unquestioned faithfulness to Soviet dictates."

Charles R. Crane, former American Minister to China, and an authority on Near East affairs, says in an interview with the Baltimore *Sun* that "there has not been such a terrible persecution of Christianity since the time of Rome," and he thinks that Bishop Blake could not have understood the position of the Orthodox Church, "or he would be unwilling to make overtures to the Government that is endeavoring to smash a man like Tikhon."

WAS HE DELUDED?

Bishop Edgar Blake, who commends the Living Church and is recalled.

But in a resolution declaring that the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States neither supports nor defends the Soviet Government, the Board of Bishops, meetin Wichita, Kansas, ordered the withdrawal from Russia of Bishop Blake and the delegation he heads. The order of withdrawal was said not to be a rebuke to Bishop Blake, but "to correct a prevailing wrong impression influencing the visitation and to inform the public of the exact facts." The visitation, it was stated, "was intended to be only a friendly visit of possible helpfulness in response to an invitation for advice and suggestion by groups of men said to be trying to frame a constructive religious program." This action on the part of the Methodist Board of Bishops meets with general approval, "not only with the rank and file of the Methodist Church in this country," as the Philadelphia *Bulletin* expresses the general view, "but by the vast majority of the membership of all Christian denominations."

However, some of our recently returned observers are avowedly in sympathy with the religious changes in Russia, and see in the stories of persecution sent out from Moscow nothing more than anti-Soviet propaganda. "A drive is 'on' against Russia, as drives have been 'on' many times before," declares the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, "only priests are being used to-day as the heroes, or victims, of the campaign, as women, for example, were used yesterday." Mr. Holmes, who is editor of *Unity*, a Chicago "journal of the religion of democracy," and pastor of the Community Church in New York, writes in *The Nation* (New York), that he attended the first Congress of the Living Church in Moscow last August, and he sets this down as what he believes:

"These men in the Living Church are reformers of true apostolic courage, zeal, and sincerity. They have revolted against the corruptions and oppressions characteristic of a hierarchy bound hand and foot to the interests of a tyrannical dynasty. They have their roll of martyrs, for in the dark days of the Czar they were not afraid to speak. Now, with the overthrow of the Czar and the establishment of religious freedom under the Soviets, they see their opportunity come at last to purge the Church of its ills and restore something of the purity and simplicity of the religion of Jesus."

## HONESTY AMONG BEGGARS

A MODERN DIOGENES has searched the streets of a large city for an honest beggar, and found—not one. John D. Godfrey, of the Brooklyn Bureau of Associated Charities, is still working at the job, we are told, but is not hopeful. He is said probably to know more about beggars, their habits, their methods, and their psychology, than any one else in the country. His daily duty for a score of years has been to make the round of the business section and the principal elevated and subway stations in Brooklyn rounding up beggars, offering them the aid of charitable organizations qualified to help them intelligently, and, if this is refused, arresting them—he is a special police officer—or obliging them to get out of Brooklyn. That most of them merely cross the bridge to Manhattan is, Mr. Godfrey declares, Manhattan's misfortune, not Brooklyn's fault.

WAS HE, TOO, TAKEN IN?

Lewis O. Hartman, a Methodist editor, who accompanied Bishop Blake.

It is not the purpose of either Mr. Godfrey or the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities to prosecute people who are unfortunate and who have resorted to begging as a last desperate resort, says a writer in *Better Times*, a New York welfare magazine. For these the Bureau offers abundant assistance, and Mr. Godfrey is the first to help them secure it. Rather it is his purpose and that of the Bureau to protect the public from fake appeals. Mr. Godfrey's experience, we are told, has taught him that fakes are the rule and honest beggars the exception. As he is quoted in the welfare magazine, he says:

"I have investigated or talked with thousands of mendicants. I have found men and women of extraordinary intelligence and talent. My sympathy and confidence have been given to many of them—mistakenly, I admit. Looking back on it all I have to confess that I have yet to uncover a single deserving case.

"Three years ago my department sent out investigators who carefully followed up eight hundred cases of street begging. Not a single case was genuine. In every instance the mendicant was a professional."

In twenty years Mr. Godfrey, we are told, has learned all the tricks of the trade. His definitions for the various specialties of the beggars are those of the mendicant fraternity:

"A 'flopper' is a man, or woman, who, having lost one or both legs, sits or 'flops' on the sidewalk to beg.

"A 'throw out' is an individual who is able to counterfeit partial paralysis, or who possesses the ability to throw certain bones out of joint thereby giving himself a painfully deformed appearance.

"A 'crust thrower' is one who, on the approach of a promising looking group of women, hastily picks up, or seems to pick up, a piece of bread from the gutter, and begins to munch it hungrily.

"A 'fit thrower' is one who simulates a violent attack of illness. One of the most famous of these gentry is said to be able to control his heart action by pressing a certain nerve. He usually suffers an 'attack' on the doorstep of a pretentious house. He is carried in, cared for, fed and clothed and started out again with a reinforced purse.

"A 'high heeler' is a 'throw out,' usually a woman, who wears an iron stilt, several inches high, attached to one of her shoes. With the unnatural gait this contrivance gives her, and with her shoulder, arm and wrist limp and distorted, a 'high heeler' makes a most pitiable appearance.

"A 'panhandler' is the commonest variety of street beggar who has no accomplishments. He is the lowest type of mendicant and has little standing among the more skilled of the profession.

"'Reforming a confirmed beggar can't, apparently, be done,' said Mr. Godfrey. 'A good living is too quick and too easy. A well-trained professional need not work more than three or four hours a day, and in that time he may, if he is at all capable, take in from $15 to $25. We have struggled with hundreds of beggars, trying to rehabilitate them. We have cleaned them, clothed them, fed them, and gotten them jobs—and within a month they are back on the streets again.

"'And yet—and yet, it's a queer thing about this job. You never give up. Diogenes hasn't a thing on me. He looked for an honest man, didn't he? Well, I've been looking for an honest beggar for twenty years—and some way I've never lost faith that some day I'll find him.'"

## IS MAN MORE THAN MUD?

DOUBT IS OFTEN THE FIRST LOT of the young student who ponders on the perplexities of life and attempts to reconcile the facts and theories of science with the philosophy of religious faith. This has been true in no age more than the present, and it has been repeatedly charged that most colleges, instead of helping the inquisitive young mind to a firm belief that faith is the solvent of all perplexities, and that God is a reality as fixt in human experience as are the stars in the firmament, are breeding-grounds of agnosticism. This attitude of the young agnostic toward the "puzzle" of creation is aptly set forth in a university student's letter expressing his religious views. The letter was recently brought to the attention of Professor John Wright Buckham, of the Pacific School of Religion, with a request for a reply. Professor Buckham sets himself the task of reasoning against the young man's "rational" hypothesis and of offering him proofs of Christian religion. Both letters appear in *The Christian Century* (Undenominational).

The student goes over the familiar ground of the nebular hypothesis, and says: "Let it be remembered that in that vast parent nebula everything earthly resided potentially—everything from skyscrapers to dreams. In some hot-bed, when the earth had cooled off sufficiently to allow life (which was potential in the parent nebula), the ameba, or some similar simple animal came into existence." This, says the youthful philosopher, was the parent organism of all living organisms that we know to-day. "There! most excellent Theophilus," he exclaims, "make answer whether I am wrong or right, and why." Continuing, the student asks:

"What has God to do with all this? Not much, it seems evident. The Greeks erected a temple to 'The Unknown God.' They were wise. They didn't profess to know the unknowable. What scientific evidence have we for God? None at all. He is, then, an hypothesis to explain the ultimate nature of things, according to modern philosophy.

"In the evolution of the religion of the Hebrews an infinite, universal, holy, loving, personal God was attained.

"The ethics of such a religion was beautiful. Can't we retain the ethics and discard the animistic ideas of God? What good does it do to pray to God? All so-called answers to prayer can be accounted for by psychology. Nature is uniform. The petitions of insignificant men will not change it. God can not be personal—he can not hear prayers any more than energy or matter are personal or can hear prayers.

"In summary, let me say this: God is simply a philosophical hypothesis—an explanation of that which is beyond science. Man is simply evolved, rationalized mud. In his wisdom he has developed laws of morality and ethics. In his weakness he has linked them up with God for sure enforcement."

This statement may be taken as fairly representative of a view of nature and religion which is now widely prevalent in American colleges and universities, says Dr. Buckham. Much of it, he replies, is in accord with modern science and as such is to be accepted. However, science is "more hypothetical" than is recognized by this student, and it "is not to be expected that he should distinguish between a well-established hypothesis and a complete demonstration." The professor answers the student's assumption that God can not have much to do with the evolutionary process by citing that many of the leading exponents of evolution, including Alfred Russell Wallace, George J. Romanes, N. S. Shaler, Joseph Le Conte, J. Arthur Thomson and others "have reached quite the opposite conclusion." The statement that we have no scientific evidence "at all" for God is without support, "for science takes account of facts, and one of these most secure facts in human history is the fact of religious experience. As far back as knowledge goes, men have experienced, or supposed they have, Something or Someone—many beings or one—with whom they have had to do. As this experience has become more thoughtful and enlightened, it has conceived of God in more and more rational and spiritual terms, until, in Christianity, it has reached the conception of God as father. It is easy to brush all this aside either as superstition or illusion, but it is more reasonable and more scientific to seek some reality behind this experience."

Psychology, says Professor Buckham, can not "account for" the supposed intercourse of human minds with God, since "psychology, by its very nature, does not, and can not, deal with primary causes. It is not concerned with ultimates, but only with phenomena." In the sense of interferences with rational processes answers to prayer "may have been discounted, but prayer itself as a spiritual force, operative in accordance with spiritual laws, has a firmer hold upon intelligent minds than ever before." As to the argument that God may be conceived of "simply as a philosophical hypothesis," why, asks Professor Buckham, "is a philosophical hypothesis less reliable than a scientific one? Evolution, too, is an hypothesis. Why should the latter be accepted and the former set aside?"

"If evolution succeeds in accounting for the genesis of the planet, the appearance of life, the descent of species, the origin of man, the hypothesis of God alone succeeds in accounting for the causal and teleological problems back of all these. Not, to be sure, with equal definiteness, for in the realm of the ultimates the factors dealt with are not tangible and concrete. Yet, when rational reflection supplements religious experience and faith exercises its rightful office, the evidence for God is ample.

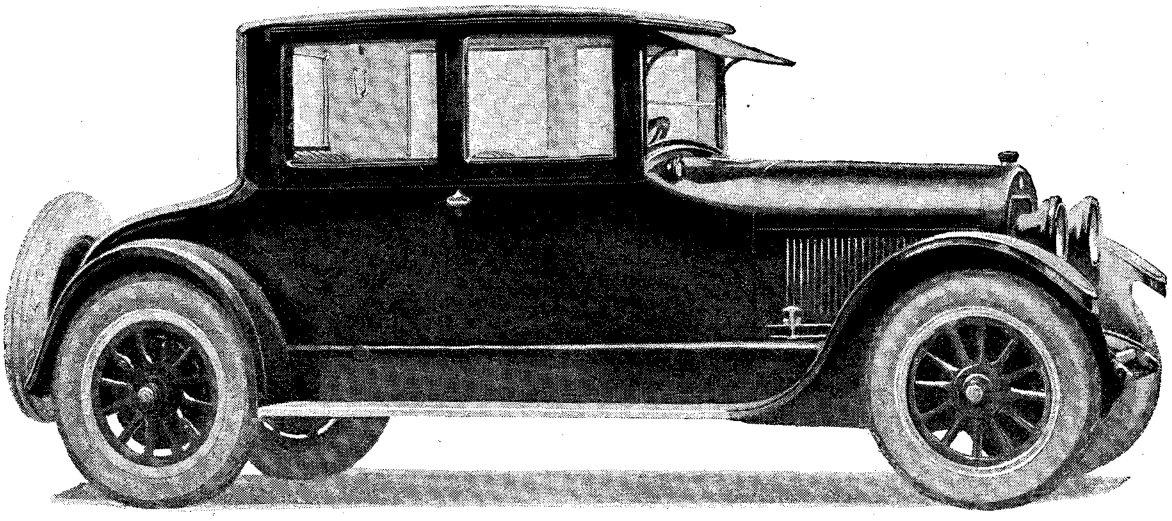
"As to man's being simply 'evolved, rationalized mud' the assertion is not so bad as it sounds. If the mud has been rationalized it is certainly something more than mud. It is transformed, spiritualized, personalized. It has become person, or at least has a place within it for personality.

"This is what makes evolution as capable of a religious, as it is of a non-religious, application. Granted that something of the 'muddy' nature is still left within us—a fact which Christianity has never questioned, and in some forms of it has made quite too much of—that only heightens the conviction that 'a spark disturbs our clod.'

"This student is no iconoclast, no mere radical. He has evidently revolted, as a clear mind is bound to revolt, from the anthropopathic God of an unthinking orthodoxy. In this revolt he has fallen back upon a reverent agnosticism.

"Yet he sees the supreme worth of the ethical ideas of the Hebrews, and asks: 'Can't we retain our ethics and discard the animistic ideas of God?' Yes, we may discard the animistic ideas —if by animistic is meant the crude and individualistic—but not the personal idea of God. For ethical principles are bound up with personality, and if persons are a mere by-product of nature and there is no eternal spirit 'in whom we live and move and have our being,' then ethics can hardly be expected to hold out against an indifferent universe.

"It is in wisdom as well as 'weakness' that man has linked up the laws of morality with God. Evolution has by no means broken the link."



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# CURRENT - POETRY

*Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.*

*PUNCH* pays this tribute to the newly wedded royal pair, in lines that may be taken to heart by any one moved by spring and youth and love:

## FOR AN APRIL WEDDING

(Westminster Abbey, April 26, 1923)

By D. M. S.

Under the high blue baldachin of Spring,
Between brief lucent showers of happy rain,
The birds of heaven sing in unison:
"Winter is gone,
Winter is gone," they sing;
"Earth wakes, and the warm sun returns again."

Shadow and storm are past; young blossoms hide
The grim old boughs that dark and lifeless were;
Joy comes with bright buds wreathed about her wand;
With lifted hand
Hope beckons to her side
All the fair shining dreams that follow her.

Across dim aisles where singing children move
And through rich-blazoned panes they shine today,
Bending the benediction of their light
From heaven's height
On golden Youth and Love,
While quivering bells exult in belfries grey.

For Youth and Love walk hand-in-hand along
The April way; and surely as they pass
The stern world pauses for a little space,
With gentler face,
To listen to the song
Borne o'er the daisy-silvered Abbey grass.

O Youth and Love, the Spring-time is your own;
Far off and half incredible Winter seems;
May it be long before your garden lose
Its Summer hues,
And when its leaves are brown
May Spring dwell in your hearts with all her dreams!

NORWAY has not often been represented in this page, but we can not resist the mystic brooding or the rhythmic flow of the following lines. They are found in the *American-Scandinavian Review* (May), and the English version is made by Sigurd Bernhard Hustvedt.

## LOTUS LAND

By HERMAN WILDENVEY

Last night
I traversed in thought the far blue roadways
Through forest landscapes lapped in sunlight.

The world was asleep.
And fair is the world when it broods, when it sleeps,
Tented and still;
Still, while the stars flash out from their deeps,
And murmurings come from the hill.

The heavens have stars and the heavens have moons,
The heavens have worlds that roll through their spaces;
And those worlds have heavens that shine in their noons,
And souls that look up, with wistful faces.

Last night
I dreamed once again of dominions wide-realmed,
Imperial heavens of glittering sand.
Where thought, even thought in ether is whelmed,
There lies a land. It is Lotus Land.

Strange are its flowers, exotic growths,
Chalices gold from one rim to another.
Meseemed that against their laws and their oaths
They bended their heads and drank of each other.
Even as they drained all the beakers dry,
Dark grew the field where the flowers lay spread;
In the garden night sank from the heavens on high.
But see—the serried flowers pass by;
Through the dews men and women walk in their stead.

Night came.
The stars were kindled—the far ones, the near,
In the Land of the Lotus, ken beyond ken;
And the flowers, now likest a human mere,
Chanted a song in their heavenly sphere:
A song of the earth—of women and men.

Lotus Land.
The flowers there—some were voyager souls,
Fled from this earth, this lonely star;
And some had passed, dreaming, the nether poles
Up to our beaconing earth afar.

## DAY

By SIGBJÖRN OBSTFELDER

I wake.
A new day pours over me its blossom,
Fragrant with sun-thoughts.

My ears are opened
To the poesy of winds and waves
Echoing with the song of jubilant birds.

My eyes are opened.
The vault of heaven spans the world;
In its vaulted core, the sun.

I was asleep.
My soul adventured I know not whither—
No sun was there.

When darkness came, I trembled.
Death was there,
Death and hissing tongues.

Now is earth's day.
Insects throng from her lap,
Gambol in the blithesome air.

Whither is passed that uncouth darkness?
Whither has it fled away?
Day-beams now are everywhere,
A world built all of day-beams.

To bathe my hair in that sea of light,
Which floods the grass,
And kisses the dust
So that it bourgeons in myriad hues!

To catch the scent of creative winds,
That dance on my forehead,
Play upon my nostrils!

Sparkling day!
You are God's laughing eye,
The mirror of His soul.

His thoughts
Flash out from the abysses,
From the crypts of heaven, from constellations,
A fiery host of seraphim.

SOMEWHAT cynical grows the New York *Nation* in harboring this, tho there may be enough justification:

## HUMPTY-DUMPTY

By J. CORSON MILLER

Humpty-Dumpty sat on a wall,
While the chiefs of the world marched in;
He saw their swords, and he heard their words,
Like a circus-patterned din.
He clapped his hands in mock delight.
But his face was black as sin.

Humpty-Dumpty spoke from the wall,
While the chiefs of the world looked on;
He called them the puppet-fools of Mars—
The scrubbers of blood at dawn.
He swore by the tail of Balaam's ass,
They were fit to be spat upon.

Humpty-Dumpty shook on the wall,
With Rabelaisian mirth;
He split his buttons—two—three—four—
As laughter swelled his girth.
He rolled and rocked and held his sides
Before the chiefs of earth.

Humpty-Dumpty fell from the wall,
Straight down on his funny head;
'Twas when the chiefs of the world cried "Peace!"
That his sense of balance fled.
There are chiefs of the world in every age,
But Humpty-Dumpty's dead.

PERHAPS cynicism has become the property of journals that call themselves the *Nation*, we oddly find this match to the foregoing in the London *Nation and Athenaeum:*

## THE SIGNAL

By SYDNEY OLIVIER

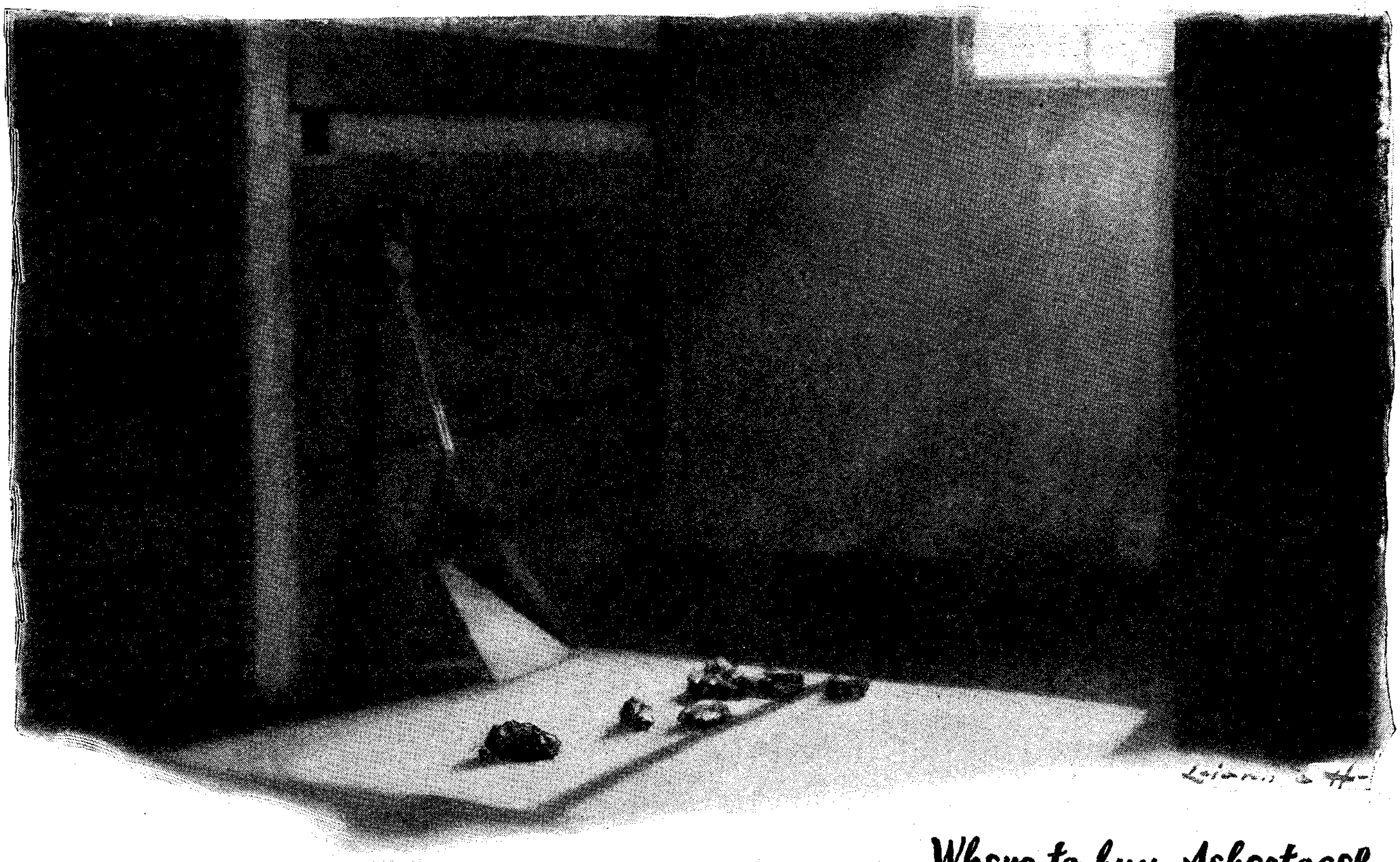
"Wine-like" its father of poets called this Sea;
Not for its color, but because, like wine,
It suddenly lifts man's heart. So here, all day,
In a building that puts one sadly out of conceit with the Stratford Theatre as a triumph of architectural inspiration,
Our masters, and their mistresses, and a brilliantly tailored multitude of aspirants to their secrets of living
(I say nothing of those who come here strictly on business, or frumps, like myself, to look on),
Sit motionless or stand craning round tables in the faded air,
Speechlessly absorbing private, unshareable thrills,
Like banks of tadpoles wedged in the mud of ponds,
Or catfish, expectant, against the mouth of a sewer,
For what their god may send.

But again, on the terrace outside,
I saw what it was that could really exhilarate and refresh these foundered souls.
They stood in a double row there, facing the sea,
Mistral-blue, with feathers of diamond foam;
Nearer, the purple and green of the shoaling rock,
Crowned, just under our eyes, with a parapet wall,
Ringing a trampled oval of dusty turf.
A dove flew out, like Virgil's dove, I thought,
"*subito commota,*"
Beating hurriedly with gleaming white wings in the brilliant air.
A shot. And the dove tumbled and swerved:
And a yellow dog dashed out across the turf, leaping up at it:
It lifted its crippled flight out over the water,
Turned over, slaked its mangled side in the brine
And lay there, lifting from time to time one silver wing
Above the sapphire ripples, signalling.

And now, whenever I speak to my inward eyes
And summon the color and light of the midland sea,
Pine and olive and cypress answer the call as of old,
And the sky and the sea unfold:
But out in the blue there lies
A little three-cornered, gleaming, wavering thing,
A toy-boat sail?—a wing!
Fluttering: signalling.

And if anyone does not understand how it was that Lenin could do what he has done with property-civilization in Russia—
If he had seen that little triangular signal, on that sea and in that sunshine: under the eyes of that crowd—
It might have assisted his insight.

Monte-Carlo, March, 1923.



# Winter's over!

## but you can start to save next Winter's coal right now

A FEW lumps of coal in the Spring sunlight—all that is left of the tons that were rushed across the country last winter to keep your house warm. One of the most acute coal shortages the country has ever known is over. You would probably like to forget it.

But that would be a mistake.

Now, while your furnace is shut down, is just the time to have your whole heating system inspected carefully. Is your heater properly insulated? Are the pipes properly covered? If they are bare or not properly covered you wasted a good deal of coal last winter.

Have your pipes covered with Improved Asbestocel. Do it now! This will mean a big saving of coal which has in the past been lost through radiation from bare pipes and heaters.

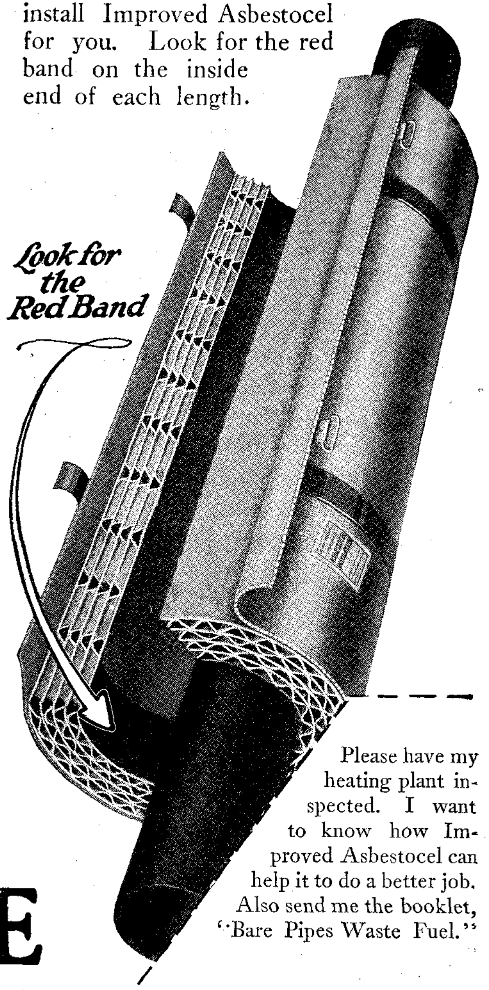
This pipe covering is called "Improved" Asbestocel for a good reason. Corrugations run crosswise around this insulation as well as lengthwise, forming innumerable small cells. This construction prevents air from circulating freely within the covering. And circulating air is the cause of the wastefulness of other coverings.

Get your plumber or heating man into your cellar at once. You may think that your heating system is as heat-tight as you can make it. At any rate he can tell you, and he may be able to save you money. Get in touch with him to-day and you will have less to fear from any future coal shortage.

JOHNS-MANVILLE Inc., *Dept B1*
Madison Ave. at 41st St., New York City
*Branches in 56 Large Cities*
For Canada: Canadian Johns-Manville Co., Ltd., Toronto

## Where to buy Asbestocel

The same people who repair your furnace and piping system will install Improved Asbestocel for you. Look for the red band on the inside end of each length.


Look for the Red Band

Please have my heating plant inspected. I want to know how Improved Asbestocel can help it to do a better job. Also send me the booklet, "Bare Pipes Waste Fuel."

NAME.......................

ADDRESS .........................

.......................................

B1

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INSULATION
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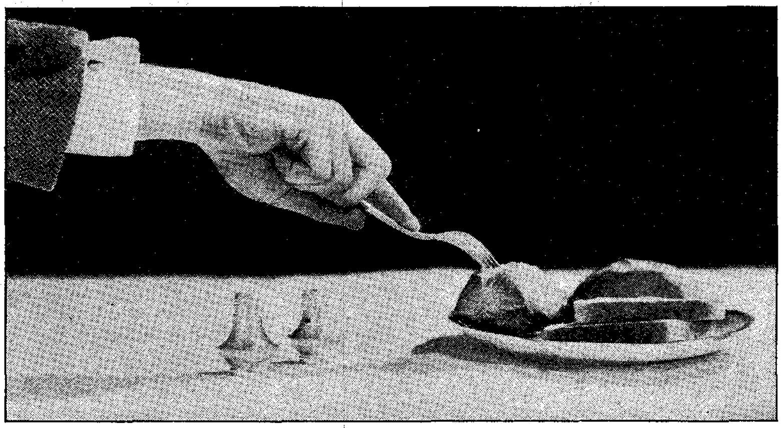
PACKINGS
CEMENTS
FIRE PREVENTION PRODUCTS

# Improved Asbestocel
## — saves coal

# PERSONAL ▾ GLIMPSES

## CUP-CUDDLING, HARPOONING, AND OTHER TABLE HORRORS

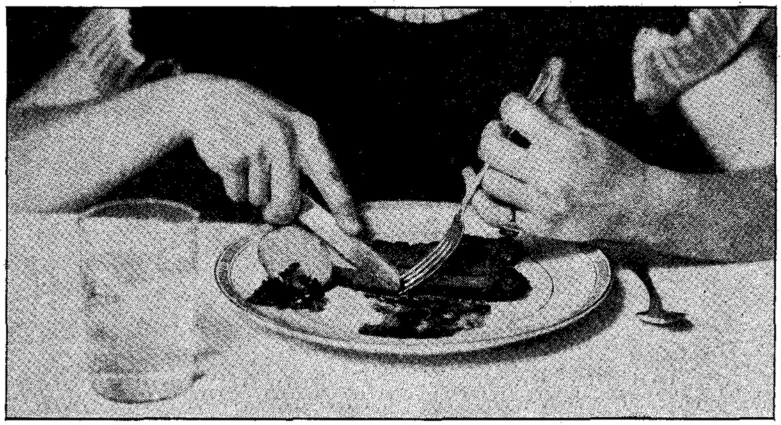
DO YOU USE THE "BABY GRAB," or "Banjo Grip," in manipulating your fork? Are you a "Harpooner," a "Cup Cuddler," or a "Lizzie-Lick-the-Spoon"? If you are afflicted with any of these troubles, thus identifying yourself with the large and inelegant company of "Egoistic Eaters," you are not only a discomfort to your associates, but even an ethically objectionable person. For the basis of every-day etiquette is really ethical, argues Gelett Burgess, the humorist and philosopher, in the course of a presentation of a number of dining-room horrors in the current *American Magazine.* Also, and possibly even more to the point, you are standing in the way of your own success and advancement in life if you neglect your table manners. Mr. Burgess begins his diatribe against improper eaters by presenting a concrete instance, calculated to appeal to all those who have their eyes on success with a large S. He reveals the "Cup-Cuddler" in her native haunts and at her distressing tricks, in this wise:



THE "HARPOONER"

His far-reaching hand spears a roll or a slice of bread from the plate and bears it home in triumph.

> Mighty pretty, I confess, I had found that stenographer in Sharpie's office that afternoon.
>
> Walking up-town, Sharpie suspected me. Laughed at me as we came into the cold, night-sparkling bustle of Broadway. "Struck on her?" he jeered.
>
> Turning into that big popular restaurant, I suspected Sharpie. Scowled at him. "Why won't you tell me about her?" I insisted.
>
> In and out we squirmed through the tables, pink electric lights, jazz, smoke, laughter, and squirrel coats. "I thought you were going to make her your private secretary," said I, pursuing him.
>
> Sharpie led me away from the fox-trots and cigarets and bare shoulders into a secluded corner. "So I was," said Sharpie.
>
> "Well, what was the matter with her?" I asked. And then, through the blare of the saxophone orchestra, "Doesn't paint much, does she? No jewelry, well manicured, doesn't chew gum or anything—why, I thought she was charming!"
>
> "I thought so, too," said Sharpie irritably, now looking over his bill-of-fare. "But oh, lord, I found——"
>
> "Isn't dishonest or anything, is she?"
>
> "Worse than that!" growled Sharpie. "She's a Cup-Cuddler."
>
> "A *what?*" I buttered a radish and waited. "A Cup-Cuddler? Sounds horrid."
>
> "Why, you see," said Sharpie, "much of my work is done at home, or on my yacht or private car, you know; and I needed some one whom I could lend to my wife, occasionally, as social secretary——"
>
> "But the Cup-Cuddler!" I demanded.
>
> "I wanted some one," Sharpie proceeded, deliberately salting his oysters, "whom we could have with us at the table, you know. A lady. Well, one day I asked that girl to dine with me down-town, so we could finish up some work in the . . . in the evening, at . . . at——"
>
> Sharpie had stopt. He was glancing with increasing disapproval at a military she-blonde at the next table.
>
> "If you will kindly, yet tactfully, roll your eyes slightly to the left," he remarked in a lower tone, "and note that indolent female with the remains of a cock-fight perched upon her yellow head, you will catch a Cup-Cuddler right in the act."
>
> I turned. I saw. I understood. Both elbows resting upon the table, with both her hands she was holding her teacup to her mouth. And as I watched, she sipped and sipped, while her cup swayed out, then back, then out and lazily back to her lips, then out again, back to her lips, cuddled in both her hands—sipping, talking, talking, sipping, until I turned away.
>
> But of course you have often seen the lady yourself. She cuddles everywhere. At Bohemian resorts, especially where the conversation is more important than the food, Cup-Cuddling is an almost universal practise. But alas, not there alone. Even at the Ritz, yes, the aristo-plutocratic Ritz, I have seen cups cuddled.
>
> Ah, my dear Aunt Julia! I remember how when she stayed with us my mother would never invite friends in to dinner. Never did Aunt Julia eat with her fingers, never ate audibly; no mistakes with her finger-bowl. She might, indeed, have taken a small prize in the etiquette of the 1860's. But rich Aunt Julia, poor soul, tho no one ever dared tell her, was a confirmed Cup-Cuddler.
>
> "Table d'Hote manners," said Sharpie. "Elbow eating, I call it. Why, there's a whole family of Restaurant Diseases. Ever notice the Banjo Grip? Why, yes," he exclaimed, answering my amused look, "you hold your fork, you know, as if you were playing a chord in G minor."
>
> Forthwith, Sharpie demonstrated the fingering. It was truly a most elaborate arrangement of digits. The thumb, ring, and little fingers were held underneath the handle, while the fore and middle fingers were clamped on top. "Rather difficult for a cultivated person to master the technique," he laughed, "but somehow a coal-heaver can usually do it without half trying."
>
> "Oh, yes," I said, trying to imitate him; "but I always thought, tho, it was called the Kansas City Grip."
>
> "No, *sir!* You can't insult any city with it. The Banjo Grip is All-American—North, South, East, West. Why you'd think any one could hold a fork right, wouldn't you? Isn't it

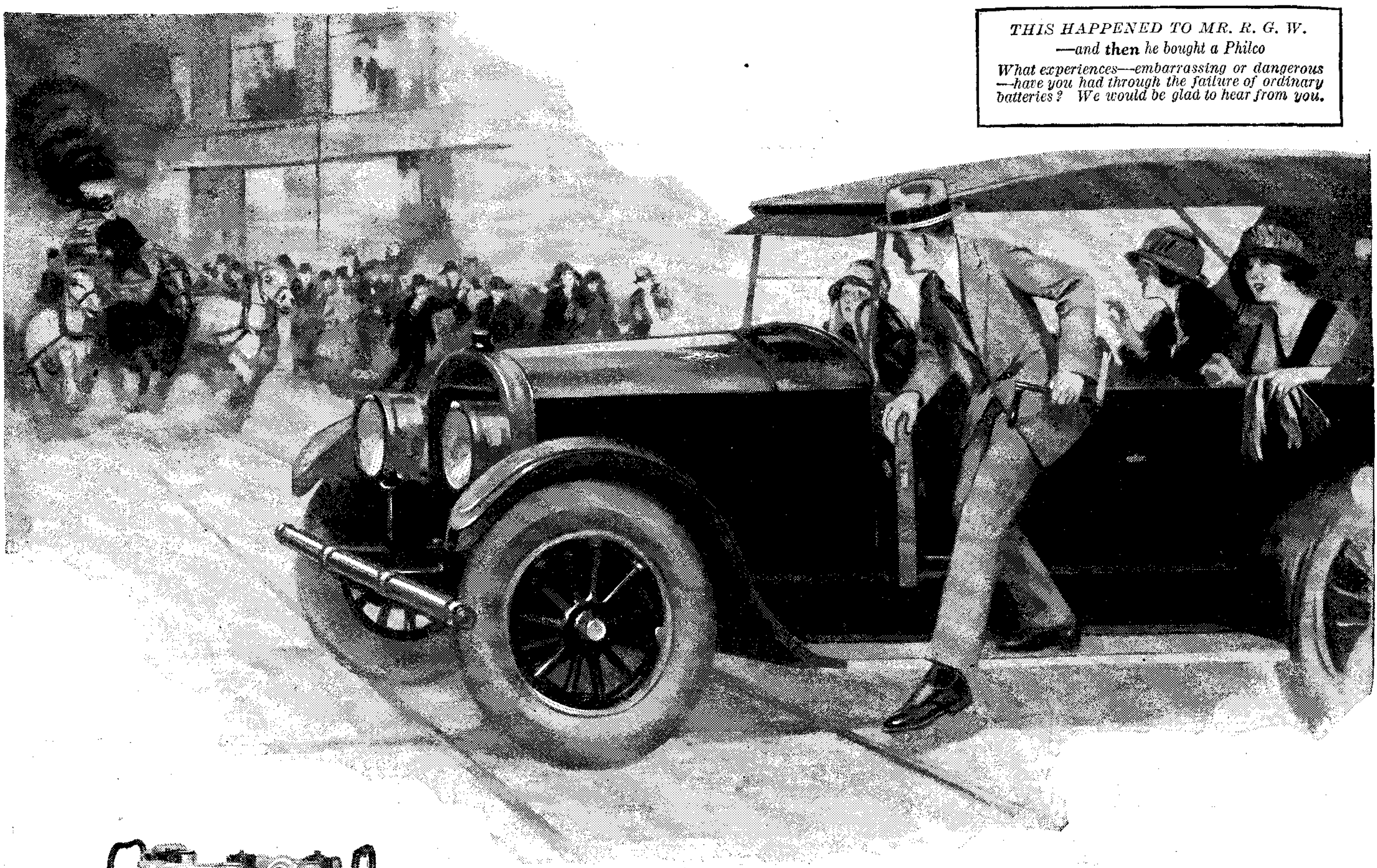


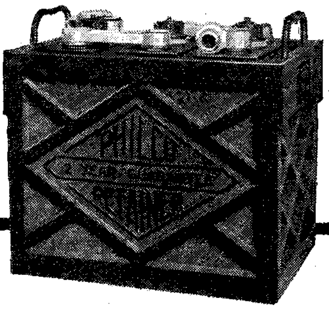
THE "BANJO GRIP"

"The fingering," comments Mr. Burgess, "seems to be an attempt to render a chord in G minor." It is said to be a very difficult grip for cultured eaters.

*THIS HAPPENED TO MR. R. G. W.*
*—and then he bought a Philco*

*What experiences—embarrassing or dangerous—have you had through the failure of ordinary batteries? We would be glad to hear from you.*





## *3-Point Superiority*

1. The Famous Diamond-Grid—the diagonally braced frame of a Philco plate. Built like a bridge. Can't buckle—can't warp—can't short-circuit. Double latticed to lock active material (power-producing chemical) on the plates. Longer life. Higher efficiency.

2. The Philco Slotted-Rubber Retainer—a slotted sheet of hard rubber. Retains the solids on the plates but gives free passage to the current and electrolyte. Prevents plate disintegration. Prolongs battery life 41 per cent.

3. The Quarter-Sawed Hard-Wood Separator—made only from giant trees 1000 years old; quarter-sawed to produce alternating hard and soft grain. Hard grain for perfect insulation of plates. Soft grain for perfect circulation of acid and current—quick delivery of power. Another big reason why Philco is *the* battery for your car.

**LOOK FOR THIS SIGN** of Philco Service. Over 5500 stations—all over the United States. There is one near you. Write for address, if necessary.

**PHILADELPHIA DIAMOND GRID BATTERY**
**With the PHILCO Slotted Retainer**

RADIO DEALERS—Philco Drynamic Radio Storage Batteries are shipped to you charged but absolutely DRY. No acid sloppage. No charging equipment. No batteries going bad in stock. Wire or write for details.

# Then he got a Philco!

—the high-powered, long-life, shock-proof battery of whirling starts, quick white-hot ignition, brilliant road-flooding lights—*the battery that safeguards you and your family from the dangers and humiliations of battery failure.*

Veteran car owners know—thousands from perilous experiences—that there is no safety in under-size, under-powered, ordinary batteries. Every crossing a peril. Every road-mile a risk. Every single start of your engine a possible hand-cranking ordeal.

And that's why—at the first sign of battery trouble—hundreds and thousands of motorists today are replacing their ordinary batteries with Philcos. They realize that a battery—beyond every other automobile part—must make good in performance or quickly give place to something better.

Philco's service guarantee says TWO YEARS. But Philco's exclusive oversize construction—its tremendous excess capacity—its famous Diamond-Grid Plates and other sound, time-tested engineering features—*not only make this extraordinary guarantee possible but extremely conservative.*

Why longer risk the uncertainties of ordinary batteries? A Philco Retainer Battery—the strongest, toughest and most powerful Philco Battery ever built—now costs you no more, *in many cases even less,* than just an ordinary battery.

There's a Philco Battery for every make and model of car. See your nearest Philco Service Station at once. Write for address, if necessary. Send for a complimentary copy of our new booklet, "How to Stretch Your Battery Dollar."

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*The famous Philco Battery is standard for Radio "A" and "B," electric passenger cars and trucks, mine locomotives and other battery uses where long-lasting, low-cost service is demanded. Whatever you use Batteries for, write Philco.*

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pathetic, that position? So unnecessarily complicated. But to ignorant people I find that seems to be what elegance means."

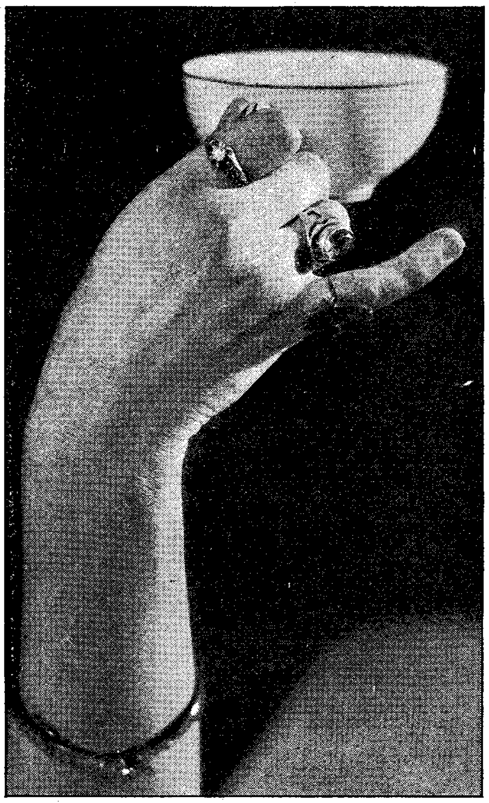
But to some misguided folks, it appears, the fork isn't even a musical instrument; it's a weapon. These use what is known as the "Stiletto Grip." In affecting this grip, the fork is held like a dagger and used to stab the helpless victuals all over the plate. When the fork is flourished in this lethal manner, the knife is usually manipulated by the "Baby Grab." It is a position, we are informed, copied from very young children. The handle is practically ignored, and the forefinger is extended along the top of the blade. "Sharpie," proceeds with the introduction of other restaurant diseases, and Mr. Burgess continues to quote and comment:

"Why, my cousin Patricia met a chap in San Francisco last year. Clever chap he was, too—mining engineer. Handsome as a divinity student, and seemed to be a gentleman. She met him half a dozen times at dances and so on, fell in love, and got engaged. Well, he followed her back East to meet the family." Sharpie raised a solemn finger. "Next thing I knew, the affair was off."

"The Banjo Grip did it?"

"No, this time it was the Balanced Ration. Can't really enjoy even the most desperate wooing, you know, when your beau's petting and patting mashed turnips."

The Balanced Ration was new to me under that name; but familiar enough when Sharpie described the process. Distressingly familiar. One of those annoying idiosyncrasies it is, like humming on the street, or whistling in an elevator, that's seldom mentioned by the conventional chaperons. But haven't you, too, often been fascinated by the sight of those fussy, pernickety eaters—the manufacturers of the Balanced Ration? You know—the ones who make studious selections of morsels from their plates, loading their forks so carefully, a dab at a time, with an assortment of foods—little piece of meat first stuck on, then a little mashed potato, then a few peas—all neatly packed upon the prongs, and finally smoothed over so smugly with a knife. A lingering torture to the spectator is the Balanced Ration. My mother had a homelier name for it. "Don't play with your food!" she used to adjure us.



Illustrations by courtesy of "The American Magazine"

THE "DIVORCED DIGIT"

Its effective pose, says Mr. Burgess, announces to all beholders, "Ain't I elegant, tho!"

Now, no one would want to wear a sign like a sandwich-man, bearing the inscription: "I am vulgar; I don't belong to polite society!" would he? And yet many persons advertise their ignorance or carelessness just as plainly when they sit down to eat. Queer, too, isn't it, that "etiquette" originally meant a label? So these Cup-Cuddlers and Banjoists are labeled by their strange etiquettes, like giraffes and ring-tailed monkeys at the Zoo.

Table manners haven't changed much in principle since forks were invented. They've only become more and more refined. The art of eating properly, however, now involves the highest technique of civilized life. The consummate test, it is, of culture. If you are invited twice to a lady's table, you needn't be afraid of passing any of her other social requirements.

The true "inner philosophy of prandial etiquette," we are assured, "is fairly simple." A good description of perfect table manners was once given him by a child, proceeds Mr. Burgess:

I asked her how she knew that a friend of ours whom she had just met at dinner was used to luxury and refinement.

"Oh," she said, "when he was at the table I never noticed him eating at all. He seemed to be just talking and having a good time. And yet he must have eaten some time, because his plate was always nearly empty when they took it away!" Just as a well-drest man or woman is so considered because nothing eccentric or conspicuous or ugly is worn, so a cultured dinner-guest is one whose manners are not memorable.

Let's examine these, in this light, the manipulations of these Banjoists and Cup-Cuddlers. Are their faults merely violations of Fashion's dogmatic requirements? No; the established canons of good taste at the table are founded upon something more real, more reasonable than are styles in dress.

For eating there is a Golden Rule: Don't do anything you dislike to see others do. Indeed, the basic theory of all every-day etiquette is really ethical. It ordains that one's own comfort should be made secondary to that of others. We call one who so thinks, altruistic; and one who so acts, kind—which is only another name for being polite. In speech, in gesture, in pose, good breeding also requires that our actions be not unduly conspicuous, or awkward. Manners, then, are a combination of unselfishness and grace.

But the Egoistic Eaters, you see, fairly force you to notice them while at table, by some clumsy or remarkable use of their eating utensils. They "star" the knife, fork, or spoon, so to speak, or bring their cup or glass or chop or slice of bread into unnecessary prominence. The consumption of food, which ought to be practically invisible, as well as inaudible, they turn into a kind of performance.

Just take that simple rule for the spoon, for example. You know, of course, that you can tell the sheep from the goats by noticing whether one uses the Front, or the Side Entrance. But exactly why is it that the side, and not the point of the spoon should be put into the mouth?

Simply because it's more graceful. The Front Entrance of the spoon causes the hand to project over the table in an awkward way, and it "features" one of the least beautiful parts of the human body, the elbow. Besides, the soup is less likely to be spilled 'twixt the cup and the lip. Just as Ruskin showed that the most beautiful tools are the most efficient, so are the most graceful motions most effective. In every art, even the art of eating, economy and skill both make for beauty.

At any restaurant, in any home, you can thus tell at a glance the well-bred and the artistic from the uncultured. But you don't have to look for a savage Sword Swallower, eating with his knife, or a meek Shampoo, with his napkin tucked into his neck, or a finicky Fish Feeder, crumbling her bread into her soup, to recognize that such a person is vulgar, or ignorant, or a rustic. There are lesser faults just as revealing.

Other table terrors are introduced by Mr. Burgess, each with most expressive characterizations. We are introduced to the man with the "Touch System," who keeps touching everything about him, twiddling his food, playing with his glass, arranging and rearranging his bread-plate and salt-cellar. We shudder at the "Table Ostrich," who holds up a large white noticeable table napkin to conceal, and call attention to the fact, that he is picking his teeth. The "Vegecide" is revealed as a person who slashes innocent young lettuces, or plunges a cruel knife into a boiled potato." Of "Lizzie-Lick-the-Spoon," Mr. Burgess expatiates:

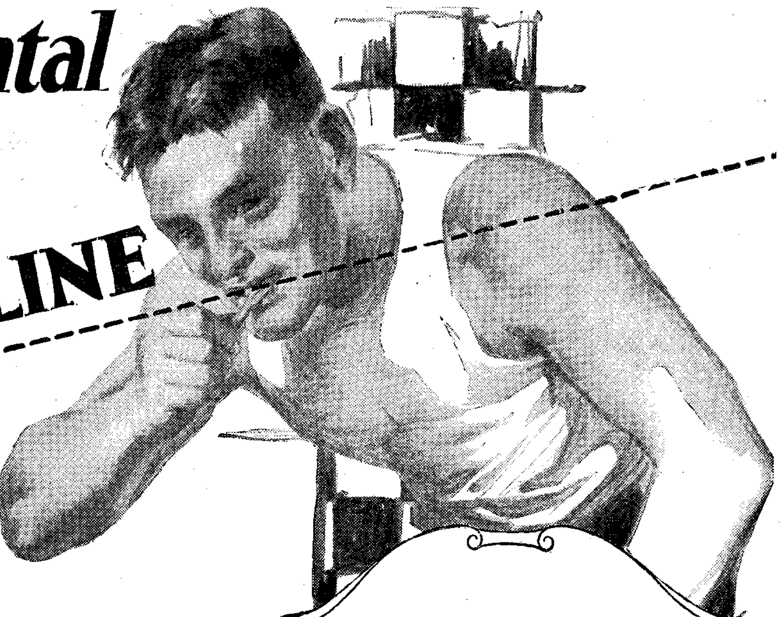
See her there, with her strawberry sundae, regarding herself pensively in the mirror? One elbow on the counter, she holds a heaped spoonful of ice-cream in the air on a level with and near her pretty mouth. In and out that spoonful goes, and she takes a little lick at every trip. In and out, in and out, while her eyes grow dreamy, in and out, licking a little more, a little more, thinking over her last love affair—in and out. And at last, nothing but a creamy film left upon the spoon, down it goes for more, much more. Then up again, licking, in and out. Talk about conserving food! Your average All-Day Sucker will make one spoonful last for ten timid tastings.

Oh, that spoon, that simple, little dangerous spoon! It will tell more about you, sometimes, than the lines on your palm. Look out! Stir your tea with it one minute too long, too eagerly, and you'll never understand why she said "No." Leave it sticking upright in your cup, and your name is Booby.

The Booby Trap, so called because with it you can upset

# Most Serious Dental Troubles Start at

# THE DANGER LINE



## Where Acid Erosion does its deadly work!

IF you move your finger nail up and down on your teeth, you will find a slight ridge at the edge of the gums. That is THE DANGER LINE. It is where the hard, protective enamel stops—where the softer, bony structure of the tooth is exposed.

### *A Little Triangular Pocket*

The edge of your gums forms a little triangular pocket at The Danger Line. Food particles lodge there. They ferment and form acids which eat into the unprotected part of your teeth. This is Acid-Erosion—the forerunner of tooth decay and diseases of the gums.

### *Decay Is Doubly Dangerous Here!*

Decay at The Danger Line spreads rapidly. The gums become infected, causing pyorrhea. The poisons are carried through the roots of the teeth, forming abscesses. Such conditions often cause rheumatism, heart-disease and other serious infections.

Your teeth cannot remain sound and attractive unless Acid-Erosion is stopped at The Danger Line.

Milk of magnesia is the best product known to dental science to accomplish this effectively. Its use promptly and safely neutralizes all mouth acids. In addition, it adheres to the rough surfaces of the teeth and leaves a deposit in the crevices and under the gum margin that prevents Acid-Erosion.

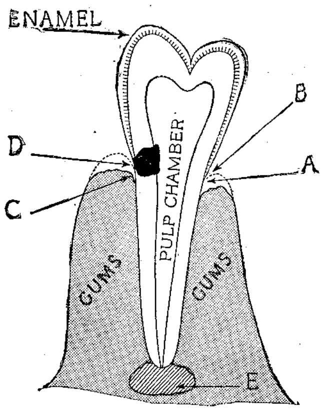
### *Now—In Your Dental Cream!*

A delightful new dental cream now contains Squibb's Milk of Magnesia in concentrated form. It brings you all of the advantages of Squibb's Milk of Magnesia—plus the pleasing flavor and the essential cleansing and polishing properties of a perfect tooth paste!

Brushing your teeth with Squibb's Dental Cream positively protects them at The Danger Line—and elsewhere. It removes stained dental mucin—giving the teeth that clear, bright polish so necessary to personal attractiveness.

Prove these things yourself—to-day!

THE "PRICELESS INGREDIENT" OF EVERY PRODUCT
IS THE HONOR AND INTEGRITY OF ITS MAKER.



### *The Sinister Menace To Your Health!*

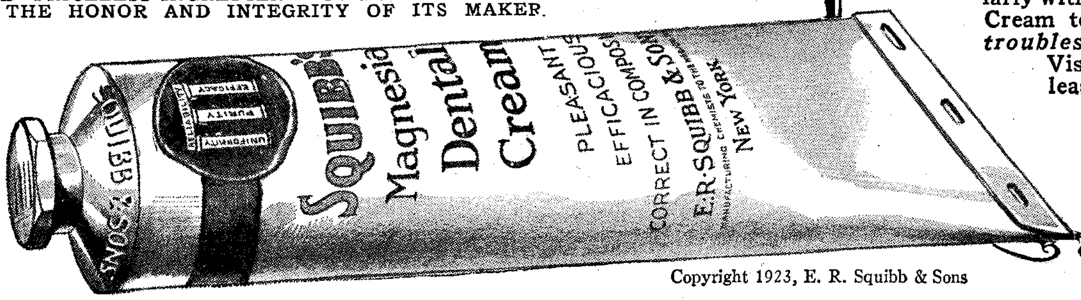
This is an enlarged drawing of an ordinary tooth. Notice where the hard enamel stops at "A." That is The Danger Line.

The edges of the gums form a little triangular pocket at "B." Minute food particles lodge here. The gums become irritated and inflamed, and gradually recede, as shown at "C," exposing The Danger Line. The food particles which lodge in this pocket decompose and form acids which attack your teeth. This is called Acid-Erosion. It is the forerunner of tooth decay.

When decay starts, as shown at "D," it spreads up and down from The Danger Line. The poisons are carried into the tooth. They form an abscess at the apex—"E." Many dental and physical diseases result.

Squibb's Dental Cream protects your teeth here as no other dental cream can. It helps remove food particles that lodge in the little triangular pocket. It neutralizes all acids there. The milk of magnesia adheres and fills up the crevices in the teeth and the triangular pocket, thus preventing Acid-Erosion.

Brush your teeth regularly with Squibb's Dental Cream to *prevent dental troubles from starting.* Visit your dentist at least twice a year.



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a cup of coffee over the tablecloth with the least unguarded gesture, is an antique custom. In your grandfather's time, tho, the Booby Trap was more pardonable. Considerable stirring it took in those days, you know, to sweeten his coffee with molasses; and one could hardly blame the old gentleman for sometimes forgetting to remove his spoon from the cup. But the dangerous practise still survives, that slanting spoon too often sticking up in the air like a railroad semaphore set at Danger. It puts the owner outside the social pale just as unmistakably as dirty hands would, at table.

And so also does Harpooning. Now, quite irrespective of its being a violation of any arbitrary rule, isn't it rather impulsive and conspicuous to reach out over the table with your fork and spear a piece of bread, and so carry it back to your own plate? If it is, then certainly it is bad manners. Why should any one be afraid to take it with the hand? He'll have to use his fingers when he eats it, anyway; and, so long as he doesn't touch the other pieces, the easy removal is harmless and less conspicuous.

Now let's pause a moment. I fancy I hear some one murmuring, "Oh, what's the use of all this finicky fussing? Why not be just natural? We don't pretend to be anything but just simple home folks.

Yes, all right. By why not be home folks of the year 1923, instead of back numbers? You have electric lights in your village, no doubt, and a phonograph in your sitting-room, haven't you? A radio and farm tractor, perhaps. But who had such luxuries fifty years ago? City folk, rich folk—what you perhaps call aristocrats. Who has them now? Why, they're the necessities of your daily life! Don't you see that it's just the same way with manners? Don't you see that the whole country follows the ways of the metropolis socially as well as in every other way? It *must* advance with the city, or it rots. Fifty years ago would the average small-town boy who had never gone to the city take off his hat to a girl he knew on Main Street? No more than he would then have worn silk shirts and she silk stockings. But the telephone and the motor car have drawn city and country together. Fifty years ago father poured out his coffee into his saucer to cool it. To-day mother has doilies and flowers on the table as a matter of course. Why call it "putting on style"? Call it progress, keeping up with the times!

## THE BATTLE OF THE "TEN BEST BOOKS"

MAKING A LIST OF THE TEN, or twenty, or hundred "best books" of the year, decade, or century has the effect upon lovers of literature that waving a red flag has upon a bull. A battle royal, verbal in one case and physical in the other, is bound to ensue. The analogy is not perfect, however, for whereas the bull can not seize another red flag to wave at his tormentor, the person angered by the book selection can, and usually does, retaliate by drawing up his own list of the "best" volumes.

A few months ago six Princeton professors chose the "ten magic books" which they would want as boon companions if cast away on a desert isle. These choices, patently "highbrow," were rudely ridiculed in many quarters, and one newspaper editorial cynically remarked that the learned faculty members picked out, not the volumes they really wanted, but the ones they wanted the public to believe they wanted.

No such charge can be brought against the ten writers and literary critics who, at the behest of the editor of *The Literary Digest International Book Review*, compiled a list of the "the ten best books that have been written and published since 1900," for they dealt only with modern volumes, which have not yet acquired the sanctity of classics. These contributors are Hilaire Belloc, Henry Seidel Canby, Gertrude Atherton, Van Wyck Brooks, Christopher Morley, William Lyon Phelps, Maurice Francis Egan, Carl Van Vechten, John Erskine, and Richard Le Gallienne, and the symposium of their findings appears in the May issue of the *International Book Review*.

Surely it might be assumed that the catholicity of view-points represented by the lists of these "people of importance" in the world of letters would be sufficient to satisfy any one, especially in view of the fact that their preferences vary so widely, there being only thirteen duplications of titles. But Heywood Broun, colyumist and author, rushes into print with the assertion that "far too many good books have been left out." True to the form of all outraged lovers of literature, he thereupon proceeds to frame his own list. His efforts to do so and the results are set forth in his column in the New York *World*, as follows:

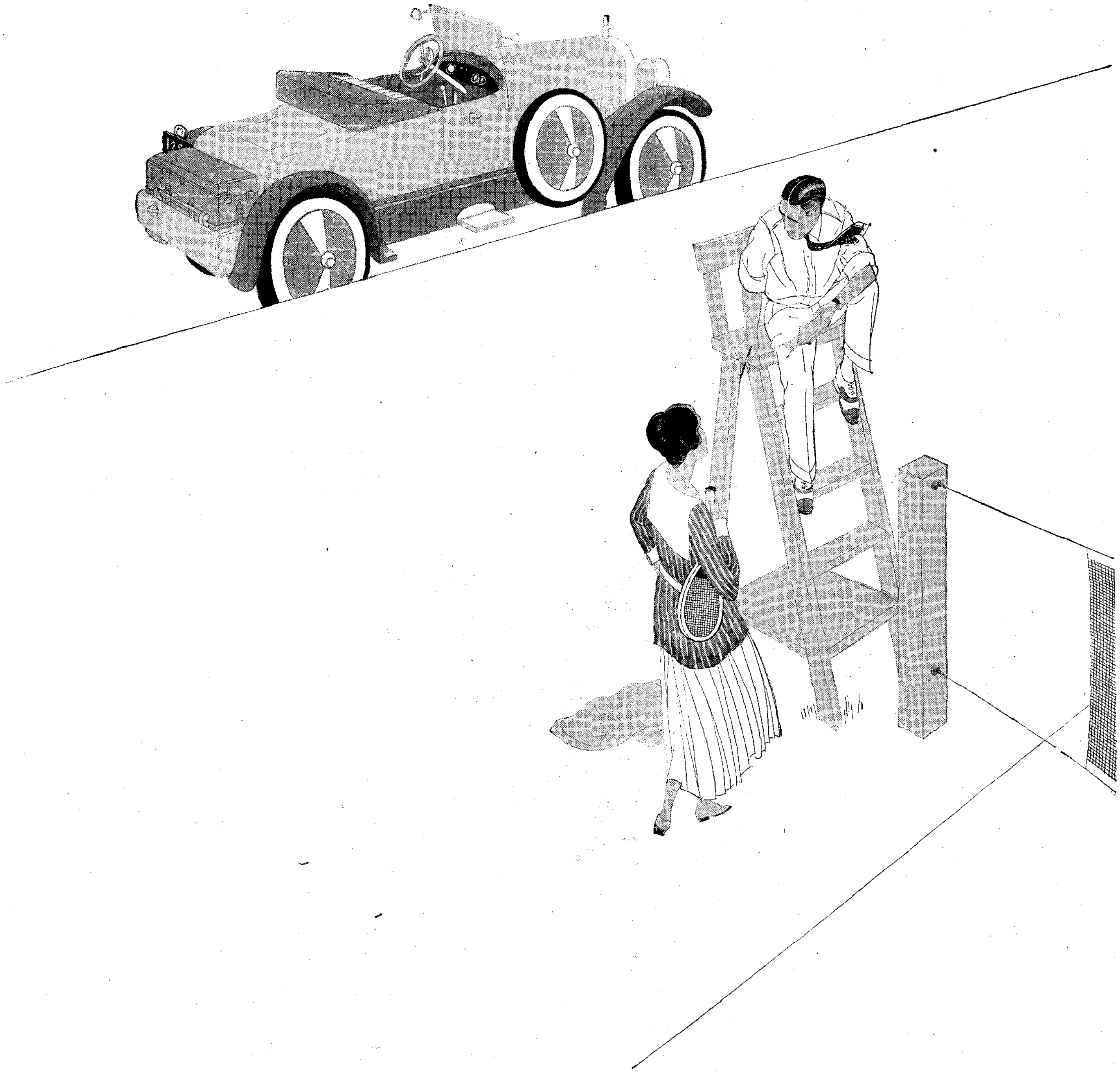
> It seems to us that H. G. Wells is excessively neglected by the list-makers, and also Shaw, who does not appear on a single list. John Erskine picks "The Outline of History" and Dr. Maurice Francis Egan mentions both "Marriage" and "Tono Bungay," but all the others pass Wells by. Cabell's "Jurgen" gets one vote from Gertrude Atherton, and Carl Van Vechten places "Babbitt," of Sinclair Lewis, as No. 10 on his list. Van Vechten also gives a lone vote to Joseph Hergesheimer, mentioning "San Cristobal de la Habana."
>
> We don't understand how all ten of the judges managed to pass by Shaw's "Androcles and the Lion," which was published in 1912. Nor can we endure it that "Far Away and Long Ago" is not put forward. Van Wyck Brooks has selected "Green Mansions," but we prefer "Far Away and Long Ago" as the best work of Hudson, and infinitely the finest title in modern literature.
>
> Moreover, we are not satisfied to have "Joan and Peter" omitted. Still, instead of complaining, we had better make up a list of our own. Here it is, with those books which appear in the selections of none of the judges marked "beat," to indicate that they are exclusive in this paper:
>
> "Kim," by Rudyard Kipling (beat); "Androcles and the Lion," by Bernard Shaw (beat); "Joan and Peter," by H. G. Wells (beat); "Seven Men," by Max Beerbohm; "The Old Wives' Tale," by Arnold Bennett; "Zuleika Dobson," by Max Beerbohm (beat). We are not sure of the date of this book, as it is not given in "Who's Who," but it can not have been much before 1900 and probably was a year or two later. "Typhoon," by Joseph Conrad (beat); "The Outline of History" and "The History of Mr. Polly" (beat), by H. G. Wells, and "Penguin Island," by Anatole France.

Then Mr. Broun finds that he, like the ten critics of whom he complained, has also left out "far too many good books." He tries to get around this new difficulty by observing:

> Ten is too small a limit. Here we are at the end of our tether and we still have on our hands "Love and Mr. Lewisham," "Tono Bungay" and "Kipps," all by Wells. Then there is "The Sea and the Jungle," by Tomlinson, which has gone unregarded by the list-makers. As a matter of fact, we shall never be content without submitting an additional list. On this we would put:
>
> "Tono Bungay," "Love and Mr. Lewisham," "The Sea and the Jungle," "The Story of Mankind," by Van Loon; "Ethan Frome," by Edith Wharton; "Back to Methuselah," by Bernard Shaw; "Miss Lulu Bett," by Zona Gale; "Queen Victoria," by Lytton Strachey; "Jurgen," by James Branch Cabell, and "Babbitt," by Sinclair Lewis.

The colyumist is given a taste of his own medicine when several readers write letters in which fault is found with his selections, too. Even his double list of twenty volumes fails to save him from the charge of having left out "far too many good books." Naturally, the caviling commentators submit their own candidates for the "ten-best-books" class. This situation forces Mr. Broun to admit—

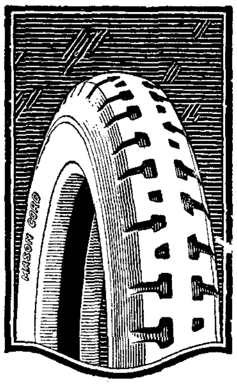
> This business of making lists of the ten best books of the month or the year or the century is much more dangerous than I anticipated. Readers get in a fearful passion about it. Mr. X. writes:
>
> I shall kick that man in the pants
> Who hasn't yet read "Joseph Vance."
>
> And the worst of it is I haven't read "Joseph Vance," but of course I shall do so immediately for the sake of my mind.
>
> And L. G. writes: "Mr. Heywood Broun, you have been my oracle. I have followed your suggestions regarding books and plays and have always been rewarded, but unless you put 'Growth of the Soil,' by Knut Hamsun, and Thomas Hardy's 'Jude the Obscure' in that list, I'm off you for life."
>
> But "Jude the Obscure" was written before 1900—in 1895, to be exact—and, anyhow, if the novels of Hardy did fall within the time limit I should certainly list "The Return of the Native" above all others. Hamsun's "Growth of the Soil" I haven't finished yet, and, anyhow, I don't want to be an oracle.
>
> "What I don't understand in all this talk about 'best books,'" writes Elmer Rice, "is the omission of James Stephens. If any author—excepting Joseph Conrad, Anatole France and George Moore—has, since 1900, written three better books than 'A Crock of Gold,' 'Here Are Ladies' and 'The Demi-Gods,' I should like to hear him named."
>
> "The other day when you were having kittens about Mr. Wells and Mr. Shaw, apropos of your choice of the dozen best books, didn't you forget 'Bunker Bean' and Leonard Merrick's 'Conrad in Quest of His Youth'?" writes Lloyd M. Thomas.



# MASON CORDS

WHAT profound satisfaction a woman finds in driving her car equipped with Mason Cords. How thankfully does she realize that no thought of tires will intrude to mar the day's enjoyment. How grateful is she for that *true value* which reflects itself in unobtrusive, dependable, mile-after-mile tire performance.

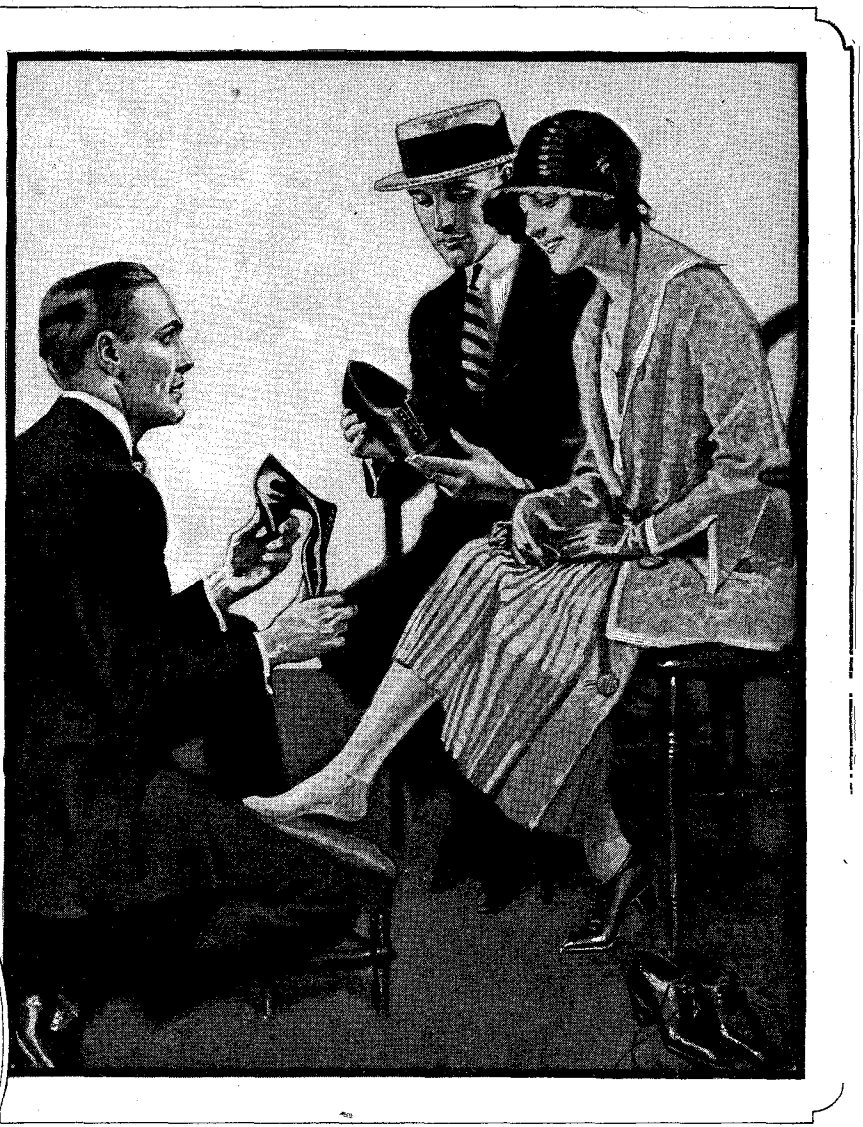
*Branches in Principal Cities*

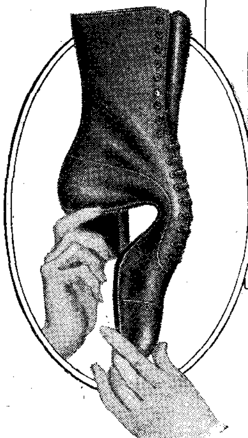


THE MASON TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, *KENT, OHIO*

# Three pictures that

1 Every day, tired, listless men and women with uncomfortable feet that burn and pinch, are finding their way into stores that specialize in the Cantilever Shoe. Next time you feel like the man and woman in the above picture *look*, go to the nearest Cantilever dealer and—read what will happen under the next picture.





2 The Cantilever Shoe salesman is mindful of "the living arches of the foot" and he will show you how the Cantilever Shoe has been made with a flexible arch so that the arch of your foot can function as Nature intended. He will remind you that your foot is a structure of small bones, held in an arched form by muscles. Strengthen these muscles through the everyday exercise that you will get by walking in Cantilever Shoes, and you acquire an elasticity of step that will make you feel as though you wore the wings of Mercury.

CLIP THIS LIST OF CANTILEVER DEALERS FOR REFERENCE

Akron—11 Orpheum Arcade
Albany—Hewett's Silk Shop, 15 N. Pearl St.
Alexandria, La.—Weiss & Goldring
Allentown—907 Hamilton St.
Alliance—The Spring-Holzwarth Co.
Amarillo—White & Kirk
Americus—The Pinkston Co.
Anderson, S. C.—Moore-Wilson Co.
Asbury Park—R. Bowne, 621 Cookman Ave.
Ashtabula—B. A. Roller
Asheville—Pollock's
Atlanta—126 Peachtree Arcade
Atlantic City—2019 Boardwalk (Shelburne)
Auburn, N. Y.—Dusenbury Co.
Augusta, Me.—Quality Shoe Store, 234 Water St.
Austin—Carl H. Mueller
Baltimore—325 No. Charles St.
Bangor—John Connors Shoe Co.
Baton Rouge—Rosenfield D. G. Co.
Battle Creek—Bahlman's Bootery
Bay City—D. Bendall Co.
Beatrice—Schaekel Shoe Co.
Bellingham—The Famous Shoe House
Beloit—Paul L. Murkland
Bennington—A. Drysdale & Son
Berkeley—The Booterie
Biddeford—Everybody's Shoe Store
Binghamton—Parlor City Shoe Co.
Birmingham—219 North 19th St.
Bloomfield—Frank L. Fisher
Boise—The Falk Merc. Co.
Boston—Jordan-Marsh Co.
Bozeman—The Specialty Boot Shop
Brattleboro—Wagner's
Bridgeport—W. K. Mollan
Brockton—Model Shoe Store
Brooklyn—414 Fulton St.
Buffalo—641 Main St.
Burlington, Vt.—Lewis & Blanchard Co.
Butler—B. C. Huselton
Butte—Hubert Shoe Co.
Camden—R. J. Curran, 110 Broadway
Canton, O.—H. M. Horton Co.
Cedar Rapids—The Killian Co.
Chambersburg—Hutton's
Charleston, S. C.—J. F. Condon & Sons
Charleston, W. Va.—John Lee Shoe Co.
Charlotte—221 Piedmont Bldg.
Cheyenne—C. & M. Bootery
Chicago—{30 E. Randolph St. (Room 502)
1059 Leland (near Broadway)}
Cincinnati—The McAlpin Co.
Clarksburg—Livingstone Bros.
Cleveland—Graner-Powers, 1274 Euclid Ave.
Colorado Springs—Wulff Shoe Co.
Columbus, Ga.—Johnson Cook Shoe Co.
Columbus, Miss.—Simon Loeb & Bro.
Columbus, O.—104 E. Broad St. (at 3rd)
Connellsville—Hooper & Long
Cumberland—Rosenbaum Bros.
Dallas—Leon Kahn Shoe Co.
Danbury—F. M. Thompson
Danville, Ill.—Cavanaugh & Meyer
Davenport—R. M. Neustadt & Sons
Dayton—The Rike-Kumler Co.
Decatur—Raupp & Son
Denton—W. B. McClurkan & Co.
Denver—224 Foster Bldg.
Des Moines—W. L. White Shoe Co.
Detroit—41 E. Adams Ave.
Dover, N. H.—Colby's Boot Shop
Dubuque—J. F. Stampfer Co.
Durham—Perry-Horton Co.
East Liverpool—G. Bendheim
Easton—Horace Mayer
Eau Claire—Ivar-Anderson Shoe Co.
Elgin—Peter Pichik, 67 Grove St.
Elizabeth—Gigl's Shoe Store
Elkhart—F. A. Blessing
El Paso—Popular Dry Goods Co.
Elyria—Thos. Gray
Emporia—Rorabaugh-Paxton Co.
Enid—Lowenhaupt-Dessauer Co.
Erie—Weschler Co., 910 State St.
Evanston—North Shore Bootery
Fairmont—J. M. Hartley & Son
Fall River—D. F. Sullivan
Fargo—Hall-Allen Shoe Co.
Fitchburg—W. C. Goodwin, 342 Main St.
Fond du Lac—M. Fitzsimons & Sons Co.
Fremont, Neb.—Buck's Booterie
Ft. Dodge—Schill & Habenicht
Ft. Smith—Boston Store D. G. Co.
Ft. Wayne—Mathias App's Sons
Fulton—W. A. Butts
Galesburg—Atterbury Shoes
Galveston—Clark W. Thompson Co.
Geneva—W. W. Dusenbury, Inc.
Glens Falls—Hartman-Mason Co.
Grand Rapids—Herpolsheimer Co.
Great Falls—Paris Dry Goods Co.
Green Bay—O. A. Haase
Greensburg—Royer's
Greenville, S. C.—Pollock's
Greenwich—Futty Shoe Co.
Greenwood, Miss.—Crull's Shoe Store
Hagerstown—Bikle's Shoe Shop
Harrisburg—26 No. 3rd St. (Second Floor)
Hartford—86 Pratt St.
Haverhill—McGregor's, 21 Washington Sq.
Helena, Mont.—New York Shoe Co.
Hoboken—Eagle Shoe Store
Holyoke—Thos. S. Childs, 275 High St.
Homestead—H. L. Little's Shoe Store
Hornell—John Doherty & Son
Hot Springs, Ark.—Rosenthal's
Houston—306 Queen Theatre Bldg.
Huntingdon, Pa.—J. H. Westbrook & Son
Huntington, W. Va.—McMahon-Diehl
Huron—Service Shoe Shop
Hutchinson—Rorabaugh-Wiley Co.
Indianapolis—L. S. Ayres & Co.
Ithaca—Rothschild Bros.
Jackson, Mich.—Palmer Co.
Jackson, Miss.—Graves Boot Shop
Jackson, Tenn.—Frank Bond Shoe Co.
Jacksonville, Fla.—Golden's Bootery
Jacksonville, Ill.—Hopper & Son
Jamestown—J. E. & A. L. Johnson
Janesville—Varsity Clothing & Shoe Co.
Jersey City—Bennett's, 411 Central Ave.
Johnstown, Pa.—Zang's
Kansas City, Mo.—300 Altman Bldg.
Kewanee—Bowman Bros., 218 N. Tremont St.
Kingston, N. Y.—E. T. Stelle & Son
Knoxville—Spence Shoe Co.
La Crosse—Rivoli Shoe Store
La Grande, Ore.—N. K. West & Co.
Lake Charles—The Muller Co.
Lancaster, Pa.—Boyd's
Lansing—F. N. Arbaugh Co.
Lawrence, Mass.—G. H. Woodman
Lewiston, Me.—Lamey-Wellehan
Lexington, Ky.—Denton, Ross, Todd Co.
Lincoln—Mayer Bros. Co.
Little Rock—Poe Shoe Co., 302 Main St.
Lockport—Jenss Bros.
Long Beach, Cal.—Farmers Bank Bldg.
Los Angeles—505 New Pantages Bldg.
Louisville—Boston Shoe Co.
Lowell—The Bon Marche
Lynchburg—Isbell-Bowman Co.
Macon—The Dannenberg Co.
Madison—Family Shoe Store

# tell a story about the

# Cantilever Shoe

## Men and women everywhere are growing impatient with tired, uncomfortable feet and are turning to flexible-arch Cantilever Shoes for permanent relief.

CANTILEVER SHOES will make your feet comfortable and normal. While in action, your foot receives a sense of stimulation as its twenty muscles expand and contract, normally, freely, without restraint, assisted in every move by the live support of the flexible arch of the Cantilever Shoe. By improving the functioning of your feet, Cantilever Shoes increase your circulation and have a tonic effect on your whole system.

When you see a Cantilever Shoe on your foot, you realize how snugly it follows the curves of your arch as though individually moulded to your foot. When you lace the Cantilever Shoe, its supple arch curves up to give the arch of your foot gentle, restful support. It does not hold your arch rigidly in place like metal appliances or shoes with stiff shanks. It permits the arch of your foot to act like a cantilever spring, so that when you walk the harmful jars are eliminated.

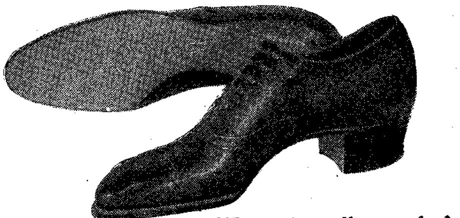
The luxurious, light-weight leathers of Cantilever Shoes are easy on the foot. Of high porosity, they enable the feet to breathe and keep cool in summer. Lasted on natural lines, Cantilever Shoes give your toes room to straighten out and feel good.

Cantilever Shoes for women are in accord with the present-day fashions. They are trimly proportioned in a number of styles, with nicely rounded toes and moderate heels.

The men's Cantilevers are built on dignified lines that bespeak good taste. They are in keeping with the type of clothes that well-dressed business and professional men wear.

There are Cantilever dealers all over the United States, (one exclusive agency to each city, except in New York and Chicago). Read the list below and if you do not find one conveniently located, write the manufacturers, Morse & Burt Co., 1 Carlton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., and they will send you the name of the nearest store and an informative booklet on the importance of proper shoes.

*Men's oxford in tan calf or black kid.*



*Woman's walking oxford in tan calf or brown kid.*

you walk out of the store in your
levers, you will immediately realize
ot only easy to walk, but that it is a
swing along the pavement on feet that
g younger with every step. And what
comfort! You forget that you are
w shoes.

*One of the popular Cantilever pumps, patent leather with black suede back.*

*Woman's Cuban heel oxford in black kid, brown kid or white fabric.*

### ERE ARE EXCLUSIVE CANTILEVER DEALERS IN 142 OTHER CITIES

kato—Geo. E. Brett Co.
eld—Brownell Shoe Co.
in—Maloney-Boykin Co.
quette—Jacob Rose & Sons
halltown—Baxter Shoe Store
n City—Woodruff Shoe Co.
llon—Hansen & Kratz
ville—A. I. Eldred
phis—28 No. Second St.
den—Brown Shoe Co.
dian—Winner, Klein & Co.
letown, Conn.—Braindard & Logan
aukee—Brouwer Shoe Co.
eapolis—25 Eighth St., South
ot—The Fair
oula—Missoula Mercantile Co.
le—Level Best Shoe Store
mouth—The Shoe Market
roe, La.—Masur Bros.
oe, Mich.—Frank J. Yaeger & Sons
tgomery—Campbell Shoe Co.
tpelier—City Boot Shop
gantown—Fashionable Shoe Store
stown, N. J.—G. W. Melick
Vernon, N. Y.—A. J. Rice & Co.
ua—Lampron & Langlois
ville—J. A. Meadors & Sons
ark—897 Broad St. (2nd floor)
Bedford—Olympia Shoe Shop
Brunswick—W. H. Mansfield
Britain—Sloan Bros.

Newburgh—G. A. C. Van Beuren
New Castle, Pa.—229 E. Washington St.
New Haven—153 Court St. (2d floor)
New Kensington—Miller Bros.
New London—George C. Strong Co.
New Orleans—109 Baronne St. (Room 200)
Newport, R. I.—D. J. & F. F. Sullivan
New York—14 W. 40th St. (opp. Public Library)
Norfolk—Ames & Brownely
North Adams—Wm. E. Lamb & Co.
Northampton, Mass.—E. Alberts
Oakland—205 Henshaw Bldg.
Ogdensburg—Burke Bros.
Oil City—Levi & Co.
Oklahoma City—The Boot Shop
Olean—Regent Shoe Store
Omaha—1708 Howard St.
Oneida—Conniff & Toher
Oswego—Frank C. Reed
Ottumwa—Truefit Co.
Owensboro—McAtee, Lydanne & Ray
Pasadena—378 E. Colorado St.
Passaic—37 Lexington Ave.
Paterson—10 Park Ave. (at Erie Depot)
Pawtucket—Evans & Young
Pensacola—Anson's Shoe Store
Peoria—Lehmann Bldg. (Room 203)
Philadelphia—1300 Walnut St.
Pine Bluff—Jones Bros.
Pittsburgh—The Rosenbaum Co.
Pittsfield—Wm. Fahey, 234 North St.

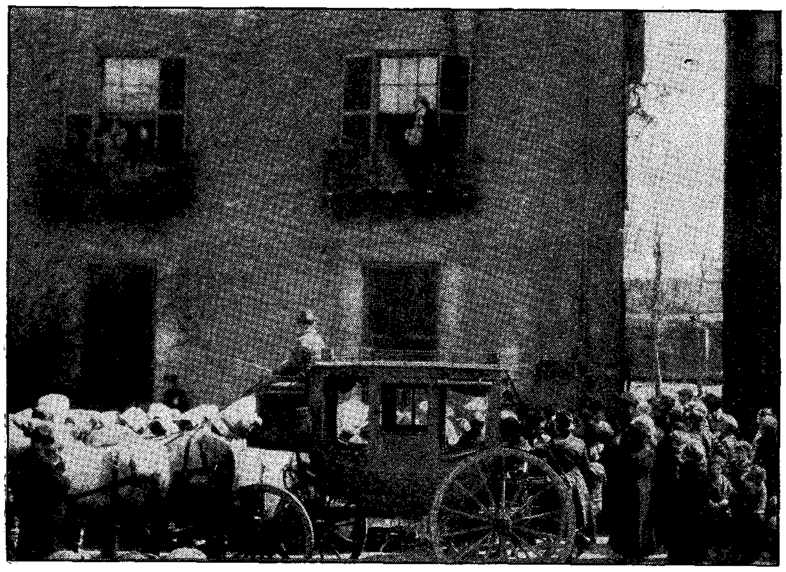
Plainfield—M. C. Van Arsdale
Port Chester—Wein's Dept. Store
Portland, Me.—Palmer Shoe Co.
Portland, Ore.—353 Alder St.
Poughkeepsie—Louis Schonberger
Providence—The Boston Store
Reading—Sig. S. Schweriner
Richmond, Ind.—Hoosier Merc. Co.
Richmond, Va.—Seymour Sycle
Ridgewood—M. Van Lenten
Roanoke—I. Bachrach Shoe Co.
Rochester, Minn.—Blakley & Kennedy
Rochester, N. Y.—257 Main St. (3rd floor)
Rochester, Pa.—Morris Barnett & Son
Rockford—D. J. Stewart & Co.
Rock Island—Boston Shoe Co.
Rockland—L. E. Blackington
St. Albans—Depatie's Bootery
St. Louis—516 Arcade Bldg., opp. P. O.
St. Paul—43 E. 5th St. (Frederic Hotel)
St. Petersburg—Schutz
Sacramento—208 Ochsner Bldg., K near 7th
Saginaw—Goeschel-Kuiper Co.
Salt Lake City—Walker Bros. Co.
San Diego—The Marston Co.
San Francisco—Phelan Bldg. (Arcade)
San Jose—Hoff & Kayser
Santa Barbara—Smith's Bootery
Saranac Lake—Mulflur's Shoe Store
Sault Ste. Marie—Exclusive Shoe Store
Savannah—Globe Shoe Co.

Schenectady—Patton & Hall
Scranton—Lewis & Reilly
Seattle—Baxter & Baxter
Shamokin—B. Hirsch
Sharon—Smith & Co.
Sheboygan—H. C. Prange Co.
Sherman—W. H. Scarbrough
Shreveport—Phelps Shoe Co.
Sioux City—The Pelletier Co.
Sioux Falls—The Bee Hive
Skowhegan—Bisson & Conant
Somerville, N. J.—Conover & Fields
South Bend—Ellsworth Store
Spokane—The Crescent
Springfield, Ill.—A. W. Klaholt
Springfield, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace
Springfield, Ohio.—Edw. Wren Co.
Steubenville—H. A. Schaefer
Stockton—Dunne's Shoe Store, 330 E. Main
Syracuse—121 West Jefferson St.
Tacoma—255 So. 11th St. (Fidelity Bldg.)
Tampa—Glenn Shoe & Toggery Co.
Terre Haute—Otto C. Hornung
Toledo—LaSalle & Koch Co.
Topeka—The Pelletier Store
Taunton—Model Shoe Store
Torrington—Bufferd's Shoe Shop
Traverse City—Kellogg's Cash Shoe Store
Trenton—H. M. Voorhees & Bro.
Troy—35 Third St. (2d floor)
Tulsa—Lyon's Shoe Store

Tuscaloosa—Raiford Merc. Co.
Union Hill—Star Shoe Store
Uniontown—Royer's
Utica—135 Genesee St. (2nd floor)
Waco—Davis-Smith Booterie
Walla Walla—Gardner & Co.
Warren, O.—Kinnaman & Neal
Warren, Pa.—Redding Shoe Co.
Washington, D. C.—1319 F Street
Washington, Pa.—Margerum & Campbell
Waterbury—Howland-Hughes Co.
Watertown, N. Y.—Berow & Monroe
Waterville—Gallert Shoe Store
Wausau—Berg & Sabatke
Wheeling—Geo. R. Taylor Co.
White Plains—Gedney Boot Shop
Wichita, Kans.—Rorabaugh's
Wichita Falls, Tex.—Sanderford Booterie
Wilkes-Barre—M. F. Murray
Wilkinsburg—Anderson's, 918 Wood St.
Williamsport—John B. Irvin
Wilmington, N. C.—Wilmington Shoe Co.
Winona—Baker & Steinbauer
Woonsocket—Martin Shoe Co.
Worcester—J. C. MacInnes Co.
Yakima—Kohls Shoe Co.
Yonkers—22 Main St.
York—The Bon Ton
Youngstown—B. McManus Co.
Zanesville—J. B. Hunter Co.

# JENNY LIND BROUGHT BACK TO LIFE

NO MUSICAL TRADITION in America seems to exceed in wide-spread appeal the legend of Jenny Lind. Few, indeed, must be the living who heard the "Swedish nightingale" when she sang here nearly seventy-five years ago. Many voices of visiting foreigners or of our own native daughters, have equaled hers. But none are remembered in quite the same way. "It gives a pleasant glow of kindness just to say the words Jenny Lind," said one man of business, not given at all to sentimental rumination. All this sentiment for a singer long past and gone seems to be gathered up and made permanent in the work of Frieda Hempel, who has in the past two years given more "Jenny Lind concerts" than Jenny Lind herself ever gave in America. The vogue for them is spreading, and it is said that Miss Hempel's next season is entirely booked, and in every case the demand has been for the Jenny Lind concert.



RECALLING THE DAYS OF A BEST BELOVED SINGER

Miss Hempel speaking, in Springfield, Massachusetts, from a balcony where Jenny Lind once stood to acknowledge the greetings of the city. The old stage-coach was used during the former visit.

There is a spectacular reason, of course, in that Miss Hempel appears in dress modeled after those worn by Jenny Lind, and a mid-nineteenth century flavor is given by the assumption of more ceremonious manners than our modern life demands. Also her programs are made up from the music sung by the Swedish diva while on her visit to us. As an illustration of the way these concerts take hold of the reflective imagination of a community, we quote from the account of one recently given in Springfield, Massachusetts, tho towns of the Middle West, or the South are equally keen to relive the days of our musical past. We quote from the Springfield *Union:*

Frieda Hempel, who will sing her Jenny Lind program in the Auditorium to-night, received what must have been a heartwarming welcome to Springfield when she arrived this noon at the old Warriner homestead in Howard Street, which in 1851 sheltered Jenny Lind when she sang here.

Miss Hempel arrived in Springfield this morning, and was whisked at once to the home of Mrs. Helen C. Triplett, who is managing the concert. Later she was presented with flowers by little Ann Louise Triplett at the Longmeadow Community House.

From the Community House Miss Hempel came by automobile to the Warriner homestead, where a large crowd had gathered to greet her. Fifty girls from the Junior High School, drest in the picturesque and colorful costumes of the Jenny Lind period, greeted the singer as she stood on the balcony of the Warriner homestead, with three verses of America.

It was a colorful sight to see these little girls with hands upraised to catch the white carnations which Miss Hempel threw to them following their singing. The great diva was obviously affected, and she said "Thank you, thank you," many times.

It seemed hardly possible as the singer stood there on the balcony in her beautiful fur wrap that more than 70 years ago the great Jenny Lind stayed in the same house when she gave her concert in Old First Church. A flood of memories must have come over the older inhabitants who dimly remember the coming of the great singer so many years ago, and who saw Miss Hempel this noon.

Following her appearance on the balcony, Miss Hempel came down-stairs and entered an old stage-coach, old enough certainly to have been used in the days of Jenny Lind. It was drawn by four white horses. This ancient vehicle is the property of Philip A. Williams, whose uncle, George H. A. Williams, of the firm of Abbott & Downing, coach-makers of Concord, New Hampshire, left it to him. It is more than 100 years old and was formerly used on a route through Connecticut and New Hampshire. Mr. Williams was happy to have the great impersonator of Jenny Lind ride in it. Mrs. Triplett and Ann Louise Triplett accompanied the singer to the Hotel Kimball in the coach.

Frieda Hempel proved herself a worthy successor of Jenny Lind when she gave her famous Jenny Lind concert in the Auditorium last night before more than 3,000 people. The innovation from the stereotyped form of concert was a delight, and the quaint costumes worn by Miss Hempel and her assisting artists, Coenraad V. Bos, pianist, and Louis P. Fritze, had an appeal to the eye and pleasure to the program, but it was the superb art of Miss Hempel that stirred an audience as audiences have seldom been stirred this season.

Following the concert Miss Hempel went to Old First Church and, standing on the same spot where Jenny Lind sang her concert in 1851, Miss Hempel sang an old English vesper hymn to about 200 people. It was a fitting climax to a concert that will go down in musical history.

Jenny Lind, it will be recalled, was introduced to America by P. T. Barnum. The Hempel management has tried to emulate Barnum, and issues the following in which are gathered up some interesting historical facts:

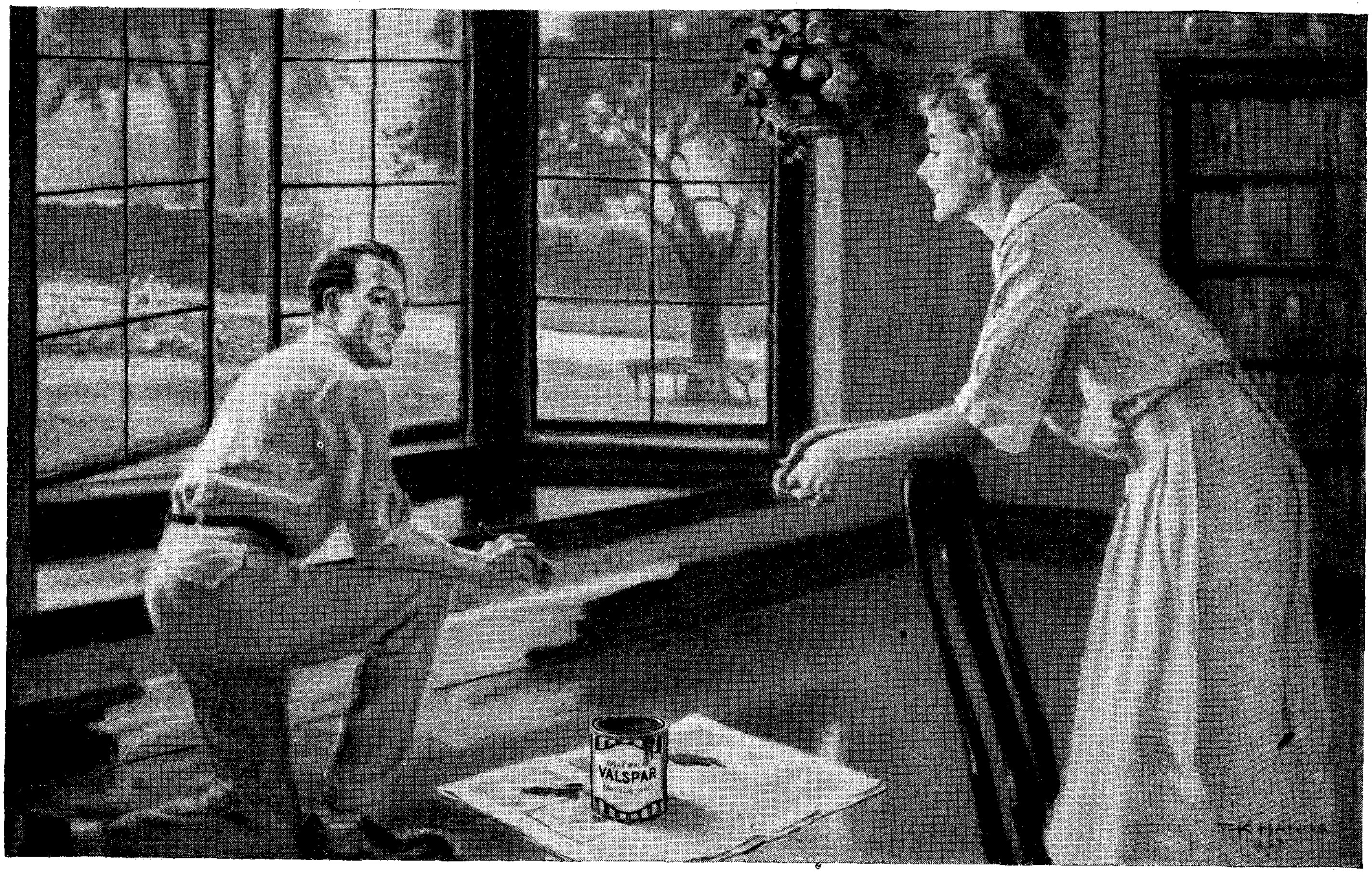
AN OLD-TIME GREETING FROM CHILDREN OF TO-DAY

School girls, drest in the fashion of seventy years ago, greeted Miss Hempel on her recent visit to Springfield, as the citizens of a former generation once greeted the "Swedish Nightingale."

DID YOU KNOW THAT

P. T. Barnum brought the Swedish Nightingale to our shores. The Great Showman risked every dollar he owned, every dollar he could borrow, and was still $5,000 short until a Philadelphia minister came to his rescue?

Jenny Lind's first concert in America, unparalleled in history, was given in Castle Garden, now the Aquarium, on September 11, 1850? The receipts considerably exceeded



# *It's easy to beautify and preserve your woodwork with Valspar Varnish-Stains—*

VALENTINE'S
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VALSPAR
VARNISH STAIN

*Send for sample can and color chart*

How often it brightens up a room to change the color of the woodwork! And it's no work at all with Valspar Varnish-Stain. For both Valspar and stain are applied with one stroke of the brush. Anyone can do it.

Valspar Varnish-Stains are the famous Valspar Varnish plus permanent wood colors. They will never turn white. They are proof against water, accidents, wear and all kinds of weather. They are unequalled for floors, front doors, furniture and all woodwork—indoors and out—that requires staining and varnishing.

You can secure them in Light Oak, Dark Oak, Walnut, Mahogany, Cherry and Moss Green. Waterproof and translucent, these stains protect the wood and bring out the grain in all its beauty.

Valspar Varnish-Stains stand all the famous Valspar tests. They are easy to apply, work freely and smoothly under the brush and dry hard over night.

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Lit. Dig. 5-26-23

Style 18EB
*Brown Kidskin Blucher Oxford*

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Style LM 288B

*Little Men's Brown Russia Blucher Oxford*

## PERSONAL GLIMPSES
*Continued*

$35,000. Jenny Lind gave it all to charity.

People paid $20 *to sit in rowboats* out on the river to catch the sound of Jenny Lind's voice.

The highest priced ticket for that great event brought $225 at auction, and made Genin, the Hatter—the "Mad Hatter" they called him—famous. Colonel William Ross paid $653 in Providence, Rhode Island, for the highest priced auction ticket—and then did not go to the concert.

The Historical Centennial Concert was given in Carnegie Hall on October 6, 1920—the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of the Swedish Nightingale. The boxes sold for $100 and the seats for $5 each. The proceeds were given to the same charities that benefited by the first concert.

Frieda Hempel was chosen to impersonate her illustrious predecessor because of all singers since Jenny Lind's time—according to history and tradition—her voice, her art and her personality the most strikingly resemble those rare endowments of the earlier Queen of Song.

Since that celebration, the general desire has been so great Frieda Hempel has given in excess of 100 Jenny Lind Concerts—more than Jenny Lind herself gave in America; and, furthermore, seventy of these unique concerts are already arranged for the coming season.

Miss Frieda Hempel will soon leave for London, England, for the purpose of giving her Jenny Lind Concert in Albert Hall on Sunday afternoon, May 27th.

## HOW PADDY EARNED MORE AS A CRIPPLE THAN HE DID BEFORE

"PADDY" DWYER is one man who has found a way to get the best out of adversity. Altho adversity, in the form of a fall which fractured his hip, paralyzed his right side, and affected his speech and mind, caused him to languish for five years in the "hopeless" ward of a hospital, it finally led to his obtaining a better job than he ever had before and to his acquiring a greater degree of alertness and ambition than he possest in the days of his abounding good health.

"Paddy" is one of those silent heroes whose achievements would doubtless have gone "unwept, unhonored, and unsung," had not the Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men in New York City conferred upon him recently the fifty-dollar cash prize established as an annual award by the memorial fund in honor of the late Henry Pomeroy Davison, financier and philanthropist. "Paddy," a former pupil of the Institute, won the prize because he had "exemplified the ideals of the Institute more bravely or in the face of greater odds" than many others whose work was more spectacular.

His triumph over misfortune, tho bereft of thrills, seems more remarkable than any of the strive-and-succeed tales spun by Horatio Alger, Jr. As a writer in the New York *Evening Mail* tells the story:

Just ten years ago Paddy, then a lumber inspector, happy with his family and the $18 he drew every pay-day, lost not only hope, but most of the other things he considered worth living for. This was when a fall fractured his hip and paralyzed his right side, at the same time affecting his speech and mental powers.

Five years in the "hopeless" ward of a hospital completed the wreck of ambition and interest in life, so that when he came out at last, a dragging, listless figure, the discovery that his home was broken up meant but another item in an already interminable list of misfortunes.

At that time he stammered so that he could hardly be understood. His mind worked slowly and it seemed that he lacked incentive to use it at all. One hand was all right, but it was his untrained left. He was a cardiac case and afflicted with a shortness of breath that left him gasping after any exertion.

"It looked easier to die, but I didn't seem to have git-up enough even for that," Paddy said. "I was the most hopeless thing in the world—a man without any feelin' at all."

And then somebody took him to the Institute, where there was a teacher who possest infinite patience and understanding, James Pollock, an engineer who had lost a hand himself several years before.

"Some way, it percolated through my sick brain that he knew," Paddy said quietly, but with a look in his eyes that said more about his feeling for Pollock than words could.

"When he put his hand on my shoulder and told me to buck up, I had a feeling that I wanted to. And that's about all there was to that, except that he taught me to use my left hand and the Institute loaned me money for my living while I was learning.

"Afterward they got me a job, but my nerve hadn't come quite back, so they let me stay at the school a while longer. Then I came here, to this plant, at $10 a week, *retouchin'* glass negatives. I'm getting thirty now."

And Paddy settled back in his chair as if the story were completely told. But it wasn't, because so far there had been no mention of the fact that besides training himself to use his left hand so that he can perform a man's job, Paddy has also conquered almost entirely his other defects. While he talks slowly, he enunciates perfectly. And best of all, as he puts it, he can "think again!"

"I think a lot all day," he said. "I don't talk much because the words come slow and hard. But that gives me all the more time to listen. And you'd be surprized how much a body can learn by listening. But thinking is the best. You can be anything you like—in your own mind.

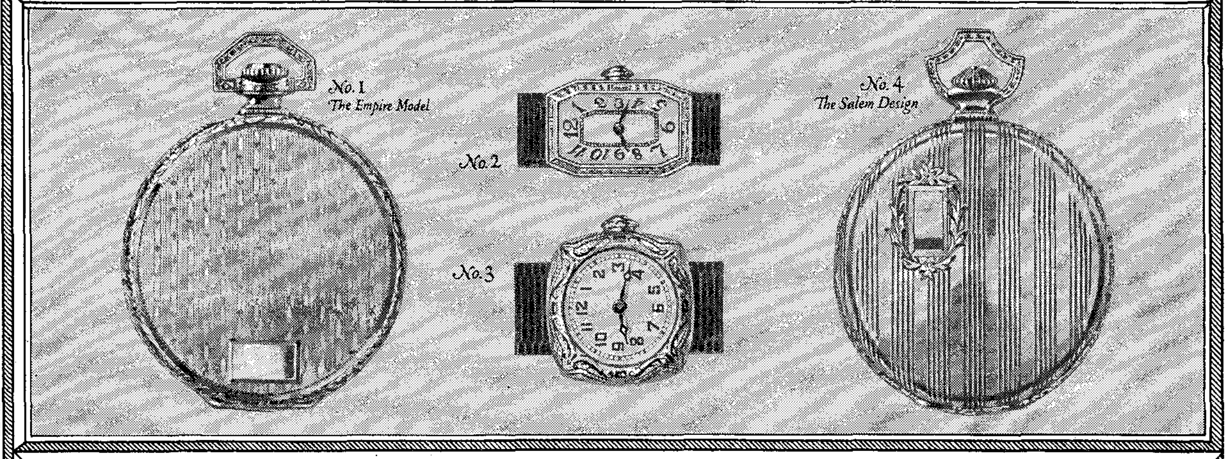
"A shrunk-up leg don't matter when the sailor or engineer you be is only in your own brain. And there's another funny thing, too. A man oughtn't to give up just because he's hurt, for maybe on account of what happened to him, he'll find a job he likes better'n the one he had before. I did.

"It's fine, after you've been so you can't even do for yourself, to be able to look out for somebody else. One of my boys just graduated from school, and another's goin' now."

Paddy's boss says he is worth three of the ordinary run of men. "He concentrates and keeps right at a job that most people would regard as tedious and uninteresting," the executive said. "Everybody likes him and, while it may have

# Wadsworth Cases

MAKE WATCHES BEAUTIFUL



## Important WADSWORTH achievements in the art of fine case making

SELDOM has there been shown in one group such a distinguished display of watch cases as is seen in the panel above. Among them are illustrated five of the most important recent Wadsworth contributions to the art of fine case making.

No. 1, the Empire Model, is the first of a series of cases illustrating the new Gravart Process of color decoration created by Wadsworth. Never before has the subtle, elusive charm of this color process been obtained in precious metals. Confined exclusively to Wadsworth Cases, the Gravart decoration may be had in either green or white gold.

No. 2 also represents a new Wadsworth achievement. Unlike other retangular wrist watch cases, it is hinged at each end so that the front and back may open to give easy access to the movement, which is fastened rigidly to the center. Compact, strong and beautiful, it is designed to give exceptional protection to the movement.

No. 3 is a rich example of the new Wadsworth art of enameling, a method so perfect that designs may be reproduced in enamel in every detail, and in permanent form. Delicate traceries which were impossible under the old methods are now produced at moderate cost.

Each of these wrist watch cases is fashioned in the famous Wadsworth white gold. Harder and more enduring than yellow or green gold, and with a richer warmth than silver, it lends to its hand-chased or engraved designs a brilliance as of full-cut diamonds.

No. 4 is one of the new Wadsworth Salem cases for men, in which is reflected the spirit of New England Colonial art.

Thus do the four cases shown above illustrate five vital new Wadsworth advancements in the fine art of watch case making.

### *The watch—a product of two industries*

After constructing the movement, the watch manufacturer looks to Wadsworth for a case of such design as will make the completed watch a beautiful article of personal wear.

Wadsworth Cases have dressed and protected the movements of leading watch manufacturers and importers for more than thirty years.

When you buy a watch, select a movement that your jeweler will recommend and insist that it be dressed in a Wadsworth Case. The Wadsworth name is your assurance not only of correct design but of the finest material and workmanship.

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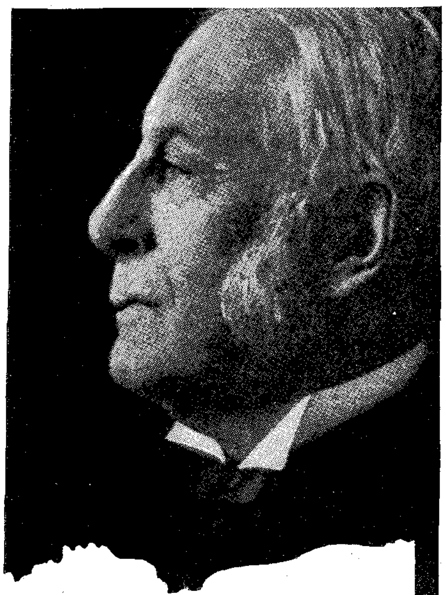

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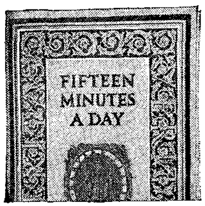

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## PERSONAL GLIMPSES

*Continued*

seemed like charity when we took him on, it's certainly been bread cast upon the waters returning fourfold."

Another article in the *Evening Mail* informs us that more than six hundred cripples have enrolled in the Institute since its opening in 1917. Established by the Red Cross in the war emergency, it later became a private corporation caring for civilian cripples as well as for maimed war veterans. The broadening of the scope of activities followed the decision of the Government to undertake the task of rehabilitating disabled soldiers and sailors. Tho the methods and accomplishments of the Federal rehabilitation agencies have been denounced at times in strong terms, as told in these pages, the work of the Institute has won high praise, especially from former pupils. Archbishop Patrick J. Hayes, of the Roman Catholic Church, and Bishop William T. Manning, of the Episcopal Church, also have written to Dr. John Culbert Faries, director of the Institute, letters commending its work.

The need of rehabilitation for cripples, civilians as well as war veterans, becomes apparent when account is taken of the fact that, as pointed out in the *Mail*, leg and arm amputations from accidents in industrial pursuits total more than 14,000 yearly, whereas amputations as a result of the war numbered about 3,800.

The facilities of this school for vocational reeducation are described as follows in the Newark *Evening News*:

> The three-story building is filled with equipment for rehabilitation. A dozen rooms contain machinery. There is a printing-plant, a jewlery-making school, a typewriter repair room, an oxyacetylene-welding school, a photo-plate retouching dark room, a mechanical drafting school, a telephone operators' switchboard, and a staff of teachers who teach home-bound cripples useful home crafts. None of the goods generally associated with charitable sales for cripples have a place in the school.
>
> In the jewelry school a lad with a withered leg was seated at his bench with strips of copper in place of the gold and platinum with which he will work later on, his blow-torch, solder and acids. He had been in the school two weeks, and in that time he had made a chain of lacy metal. While in finish and perfection it could not perhaps find a place in the shop on the avenue, it nevertheless showed that one day its owner would be able to make a living in the jewelry trade.
>
> Aside from the schoolrooms themselves there are three other main places of interest at the Institute—the employment bureau, the artificial-limb factory and the office of the director.
>
> The employment bureau is really the sales manager's office for the reclamation plant. It is there that the finished product is placed with the consumer. In the early days of the Institute there used to be some difficulty in overcoming the prejudices of employers against hiring a crippled worker. Now, however, the employers are becoming educated to the merits of such workers, and when they have tried out one worker they come back for more. In such jobs as switchboard operators and elevator men, especially, they have made good. One reason, according to Dr. Faries's version of employers' attitude, is that they don't "step around as much as a lot of others who do that class of work."
>
> Another feature which the employment department looks after is the demand for special classes of workers. It sees to it that the same thing doesn't happen at the Institute that happened in another rehabilitation school recently, when more than a hundred sign-painters were graduated from their school, and there wasn't a job for a single man.
>
> The artificial-limb factory hasn't any definite connection with the instruction department of the school. It occupies the top floor of the building, and it is there that a large number of artificial hands, feet, arms and legs are made for the students. They are made by experts, and are given to them at small cost, in many cases on a small weekly payment basis.
>
> The excellence of the work done may be judged from one of the facts related by the men in the factory. They say that the United States so far hasn't succeeded in getting much of a hand in the British Parliament, but that the Institute already has a "foot in it."
>
> The paradox is accounted for by the fact that Major John Jacob Astor, who lost a leg during the war, insisted that a workman in the disabled men's factory make him a leg before he went back to England.

The Davison Memorial, in the form of a tablet placed in the school and a fund from which an annual cash prize is awarded ("Paddy" Dwyer being the winner this year) was contributed by one hundred younger friends of the financier. Commenting on the memorial, the New York *Times* says editorially that "few men showed a greater interest in the welfare and the careers of the younger men entering business than Mr. Davison did," and the New York *Herald* believes this testimonial is "peculiarly fitting." It says:

> As a financier he was in the first rank, but his heavy business obligations never prevented him from devoting his extraordinary organizing ability for the welfare of others, as he did conspicuously in his administration during the war of the American Red Cross.
>
> And for itself also this memorial award is well conceived. Some of the finest battles fought are those that go on silently in hospitals and in the effort to live usefully under great handicaps.

The effect of the Davison prize upon pupils of the Institute is portrayed thus by the New York *Globe*—

> The idea of the Davison memorial is a dynamic one, the spirit of competition is wide-spread, and the lure of a prize will drive many to unusual effort. Only one person may obtain the award; but many will strive for it, and a vastly greater number will be inspired by the efforts of those who have struggled. For these reasons it was appropriate that a strong man, whose career was so consistently one of struggle, should be remembered for the aid given in his name to his less fortunate fellows who must overcome far greater obstacles.
>
> In any life, handicapped or whole, fine effort is the key to happiness. If mastery

# To the Man who owns—

## a Buick

Your Buick engine, because of its large reserve horse power and efficient cooling system, operates at comparatively low temperatures.

With Buick valve-in-head construction the cooling area of the combustion chambers is relatively small. This, together with compression pressure of 75 lbs., makes this engine sensitive to any appreciable carbon deposits, particularly in view of the present day fuels. Where excessive carbon deposits exist, "pinging" or knocking results. To minimize carbon deposits under these conditions, your engine requires a well refined, clean burning oil which will be thoroughly distributed by the lubricating system.

For all Buick models (except 1923) use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic both summer and winter.

*The 1923 Buick* engine differs from previous models, in so far as lubrication is concerned. The splash troughs are covered, leaving a slot through which the splash dipper passes to project the lubricant. This baffled splash trough design appreciably reduces the quantity of oil distributed so that the lubricating oil will not splash to the cylinders in excess quantities or reach the combustion chambers too freely.

The two center crankshaft bearings are supplied with oil under pressure.

These changes in the 1923 Buick construction permit the use in summer of an oil heavier in body and richer in character than heretofore without the possibility of objectionable carbon accumulations.

Hence, for the 1923 Buick, Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" in summer and Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic in winter will insure correct lubrication.

## a Willys-Knight

Your Willys-Knight engine, due to its *sleeve valve construction*, operates at high piston temperatures. Heat in internal combustion engines must be transferred from the piston through the cylinder wall to the cooling water in the water jackets.

Unlike the poppet valve engine which has its piston rings in direct contact with the oil film on the cylinder walls, the Knight type engine must transfer its piston heat through *two sleeves* and *three* oil films before it reaches the cylinder walls to be absorbed by the water in the cooling system.

Retarded heat flow means higher piston, ring and sleeve temperatures. Heavier oils are required to meet this heat condition. Gargoyle Mobiloil "B," which is heavy in body and possesses unusual heat-resisting qualities, adequately meets this condition in summer temperatures.

Oils of lighter body or inferior quality will not withstand these high piston and sleeve temperatures. "Dry spots" are liable to occur and lead to scoring of pistons, sleeves and cylinder walls.

*Winter Lubrication:* Cold weather materially reduces the operating temperatures and emphasizes the need for ease in starting and thorough oil distribution under low temperatures.

The large frictional areas in a Knight engine, together with the location of the oil pump above the oil level (except 1923 models) are factors of importance in determining the correct oil for winter.

Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" possesses greater fluidity under low temperatures, and will be distributed by the lubricating system in winter weather.

Its use permits easier sleeve action and affords adequate lubrication of the sleeves and pistons.

For Willys-Knight lubrication, therefore, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "B" in summer and Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" in winter.

## a Chevrolet 490

Your Chevrolet 490 engine is of valve-in-head construction and designed for high compression pressures of approximately 87 pounds.

The lubricating system is of the splash circulating type. The gear type oil pump is in an exposed position directly in back of the radiator, and is considerably above the level of the oil in the reservoir. There are long lengths of exposed oil piping on both the suction and discharge sides of the pump.

All engine parts except the center crankshaft bearing are lubricated by an oil mist caused by the dipping of the connecting rod splashers in the oil troughs provided under each cylinder. Oil is forced under pressure to the center crankshaft bearing.

Carbon deposits in this engine, because of the high compression pressures and combustion chamber construction, are particularly objectionable. Correct lubrication is essential to the maintenance of high efficiency. Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic will leave a minimum of carbon deposits, and is of the correct body and character to provide adequate engine lubrication under all operating conditions.

The use of Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic both summer and winter will assure correct engine lubrication and lead to the satisfactory performance you have a right to expect of your Chevrolet.

## a Ford

In design, construction, operation, and lubrication, the Ford is unique. The engine oil must adequately and efficiently lubricate both transmission and multiple disc clutch.

In Ford engine lubrication the following points must be considered:

(1) The Ford connecting rod bearings have no oil holes or oil grooves, nor are the lower ends of the connecting rods equipped with oil dippers or splashers. Hence the need for oil which atomizes readily and distributes freely throughout the entire bearing area.

(2) The Ford pistons over-run the valve seat level. Any excess of oil carried up by the pistons readily finds its way onto the valves and seats. Hence the need of a clean-burning and non-carbon forming lubricant. Otherwise gumming of the valves results.

(3) The Ford Planetary transmission operates in a bath of engine oil. The close-fitting sleeves and bushings demand a free-flowing oil of correct body to insure thorough distribution to these parts.

(4) The Ford multiple disc clutch operates continually in a bath of engine oil. A free-flowing oil of the correct body and character is necessary to assure positive, quick engagement with no slipping and an instantaneous release of the clutch without dragging.

(5) Chattering of Ford transmission bands comes from incorrectly adjusted bands or worn out linings, and is aggravated by unburned fuel mixed with the lubricating oil. In such cases the diluted oil should be replaced with fresh oil and the bands correctly adjusted or the linings renewed. To attempt to remedy such mechanical conditions by the use of so-called "anti-chattering" oils containing foreign material which may separate, or lard oil, wool grease or other animal fats which decompose under heat, is obviously wrong and likely to cause gumming of the valve stems, carbon deposits and other troubles.

Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" is free from foreign material or animal fats. It is of the correct body, character and fluidity and especially manufactured to scientifically meet the exacting requirements of Ford cars both summer and winter.

* * *

*If your car has not been mentioned here see our complete Chart of automobile recommendations. Garages and dealers have this Chart on their walls. It appears also in our booklet "CORRECT LUBRICATION," which we will gladly send you on request. Address our nearest branch.*

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Don't believe false statements that some other oil is identical with Gargoyle Mobiloil. Gargoyle Mobiloil is made only by the Vacuum Oil Company in its own refineries, and is never sold under any other name.

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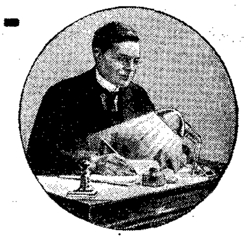

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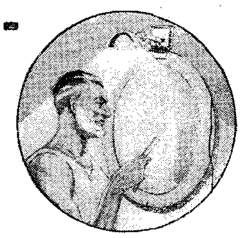

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TRADE FARBERWARE BROOKLYN MARK

## PERSONAL GLIMPSES
*Continued*

and success come, so much the better; but the struggle is the thing.

However, the students at this rehabilitation school hardly needed the prize to induce them to put forth their best endeavors in learning a new trade. They worked so earnestly and skilfully that, as Dr. Faries points out in an article in *The Survey* (New York), the Institute was able to find jobs for 658 of them last year. "The services of the free employment bureau of the Institute for the year 1922 represent a saving to crippled men of between nine and ten thousand dollars, which they would have had to pay commercial agencies for finding those jobs," he writes. Furthermore, according to Dr. Faries, the commercial employment agency would not have bothered with them. It is reassuring to be informed by this director of the Institute that the physically handicapped craftsmen thus placed in jobs receive wages which are "standard for the class of work performed."

### BOOZE BUCCANEERING ALONG "RUM ROW"

BOOZE buccaneers bring contraband whisky to the United States from Scotland, it seems, by using the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon off the coast of Newfoundland, as a supply base. Small consignments are carried from there down to the "Rum Row" of ships anchored beyond the three-mile limit off the Long Island and New Jersey shores. Such at least is the emphatic declaration of "a grizzled master mariner," a Captain Jabez White, of Newfoundland, who, from his own story in the Montreal *Star*, must be one of the shrewdest and most successful liquor smugglers. His tale is supplemented by articles in French and Belgian newspapers from their American correspondents which purport to describe the manner in which the whisky is taken ashore from "Rum Row" and disposed of by bootleggers. Such accounts are of interest to both wets and drys, and more especially to the latter if they aim to stop this alcoholic deluge, now reported reaching huge proportions.

The assertion of Captain White that last year he and those in the venture with him amassed a gross profit of $7,000,000 makes the legendary fortunes of Captain Kidd and other eighteenth-century pirates seem picayune. Sketching the way the smuggling was carried on, this modern variety of freebooter said, as quoted in the *Star:*

> "We landed in the city of New York last year 200,000 cases of choice whisky, and you have it from me, son, that we gathered in some coin on that deal.
>
> "We made four trips between Scotland and St. Pierre, and on each voyage carried back 50,000 cases of choice whisky. Not daring to risk capture with that quantity of wet goods on board, we called at the French colony, where we discharged 40,000 cases and then continued on to New York, where we stood off the coast and transferred our cargo to high-powered motor boats and lighters. Having got rid of our supply we beat it back to St. Pierre for another 10,000 cases, and continued this routine during the season.
>
> "We bought the liquor in Scotland for $11 a case, which figures out at $2,200,000 for the 200,000 cases. We sold the stuff to New York interests for $50 a case, which totals $10,000,000, giving us a gross profit of $7,000,000. Not half bad, eh, for one year's work?
>
> "A vessel clears from St. Pierre for the Bahamas or some West India port close to the American coast. Striking in off the Long Island shore she loafs leisurely along and is boarded by boats from shore, which take off her cargo, unseen of course, all the while being protected from seizure on the high seas by her clearance papers. To satisfy the French or British authorities that her voyage was legitimate she really goes to the port for which she cleared, loads another cargo there, clears for St. Pierre, and repeats the performance coming up the coast. The game works both ways, both voyages being profitable for the owners and all concerned. Arriving at St. Pierre another cargo is loaded, and so on. Can you beat it?"

When the interviewer for the *Star* interposed that Canadians generally were of the opinion that the Volstead Act was operating with enough success to make New York dry, the captain "bawled":

> "'Dry?' We have a list which tells us there are 6,000 saloons doing business in the Greater City, and twice that many bootleggers. The saloons are running wide open, and business is more lucrative than in pre-Prohibition days. The price of liquor to the consumer has jumped from 500 to 1,000 per cent., while the dispenser escapes all the old excise taxes, compulsory sanitary expenses, etc.
>
> "Before Prohibition the Greater City boasted 7,000 saloons, which means that only a thousand have gone out of business, and most of these closed up when the Volstead Act came into force, thinking the trade was done.
>
> "One result of the new law is that the favorite American rye and Bourbon whiskies have given place to Scotch, which finds its way into the city in an ever-increasing flood, and retails at seventy-five cents a glass. This is proof that New York's supply must be procured more through smuggling from outside sources than through illegal administration of laws inside, as it has long been conceded that there is not now one drop of pure American whisky on the market."

Captain White's story and other evidence obtained led the reporter for the Montreal paper to note that—

> St. Pierre is said to be the Mecca for the smuggler and bootlegger as soon as the weather permits of their small craft running there, as the West India trade in the forbidden juice has become dangerous and unprofitable. The B. W. I. Islands are now honeycombed with American Prohibition spies. The people of these islands have gone too far in commercializing the illicit traffic, with the result they no longer sell Americans genuine whisky imported from the Old Country, but a concoction of

# What is the first question your doctor asks you?

## *Health and life itself may depend on the answer*

Men, women and children are its victims. It tears down strong constitutions—generates diseases—wrecks health. It has become a national menace!

That is why doctors everywhere are fighting constipation as a deadly enemy.

The body (like any other machine) is constantly throwing off a great quantity of *waste.* Unless this waste is got rid of regularly and completely every day, it generates deadly poisons that escape into the blood and flood your whole system. The body in such a state falls an easy prey to disease.

That is why doctors say that nearly all ailments can be traced back to constipation. That is why the first and most important thing your doctor wants to know is—

*Are you regularly getting rid of the poisons that gather in the intestines?*

Medical science knows that drugs and cathartics offer only temporary relief—and that in time they actually weaken the intestinal muscles so that they cannot act by themselves at all.

Every cake of Fleischmann's Yeast consists of millions of tiny living plants which soften and increase the bulk of the waste matter. This greater bulk gently encourages the intestinal muscles to act, and at the same time *strengthens* them by offering just the resistance they need.

Be sure you get Fleischmann's Yeast—yeast in its natural fresh form. Recent experiments have shown that yeast corrects constipation only when its cells are alive and active, and that it loses its laxative effect when these cells are "killed" and dried.

Fleischmann's Yeast is in no sense a purgative. It is a nourishing food — not a digestion-disturbing medicine—and like any other food, it must be eaten regularly to achieve results.

Eat at least two or three cakes a day—plain or dissolved in water, milk or fruit juices—preferably half an hour before a meal or the last thing at night. If you eat it plain, follow with a glass of water. Get several cakes at a time—they will keep several days in a cool, dry place. Be sure you get Fleischmann's Yeast! All grocers have it.

Send for free booklet, "The New Found Value of Fleischmann's Yeast in Building Health." The Fleischmann Company, 701 Washington St., New York.

### *"And now I never need laxatives"*

"I was run-down and badly constipated," writes a business girl, "and had one boil after another. For several months I added 2 to 3 cakes of Fleischmann's Yeast to my diet every day. The boils disappeared after the first week and now I never need laxatives."

# Making the nation a neighborhood

GEORGE WASHINGTON saw clearly and far ahead. He knew that Distance was the enemy which menaced the new republic most.

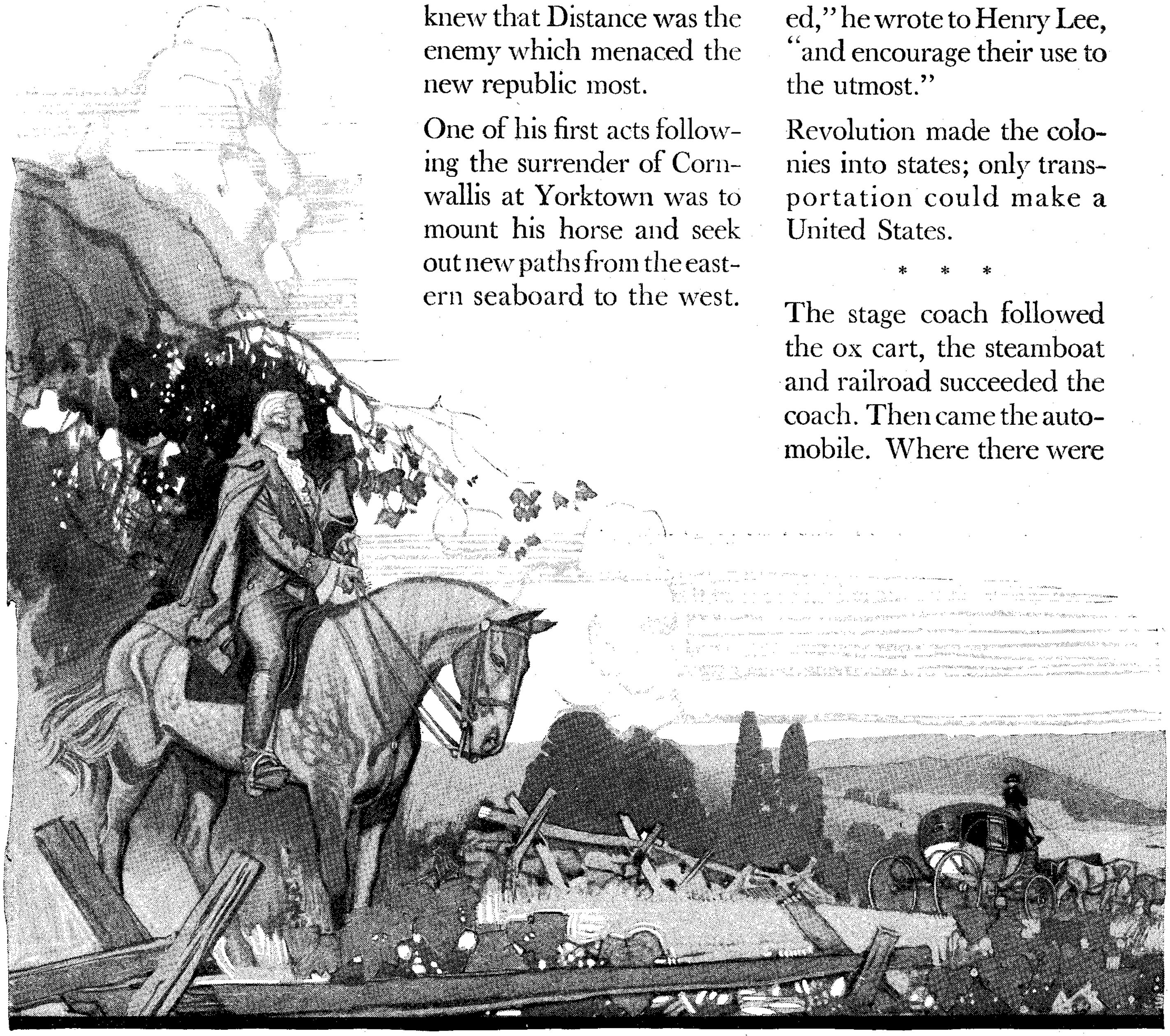
One of his first acts following the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown was to mount his horse and seek out new paths from the eastern seaboard to the west.

"Open all communications which Nature has afforded," he wrote to Henry Lee, "and encourage their use to the utmost."

Revolution made the colonies into states; only transportation could make a United States.

* * *

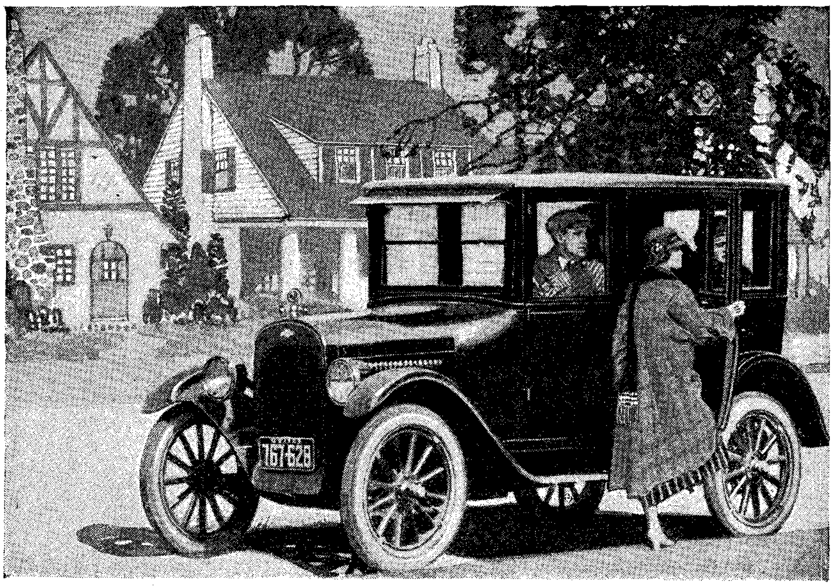
The stage coach followed the ox cart, the steamboat and railroad succeeded the coach. Then came the automobile. Where there were



# GENERAL

*Maker of* PASSENGER CARS AND TRUCKS

BUICK · CADILLAC · CHEVROLET · OAKLAND · OLDSMOBILE · GMC TRUCKS



no roads, it created them. Where the railroads encircled hills, it pushed boldly across. Where cities were separated by miles, it reduced the miles to minutes. It has, indeed, opened all paths of communication and encouraged their use "to the utmost."

General Motors builds five passenger automobiles, of which Chevrolet is one.

Chevrolet brought to the General Motors family a vision of great multitudes who needed economical transportation, and who waited for the coming of a quality car at the lowest possible cost. Producing such a car, Chevrolet at the outset met a public response that was tremendous and has been increasing every year.

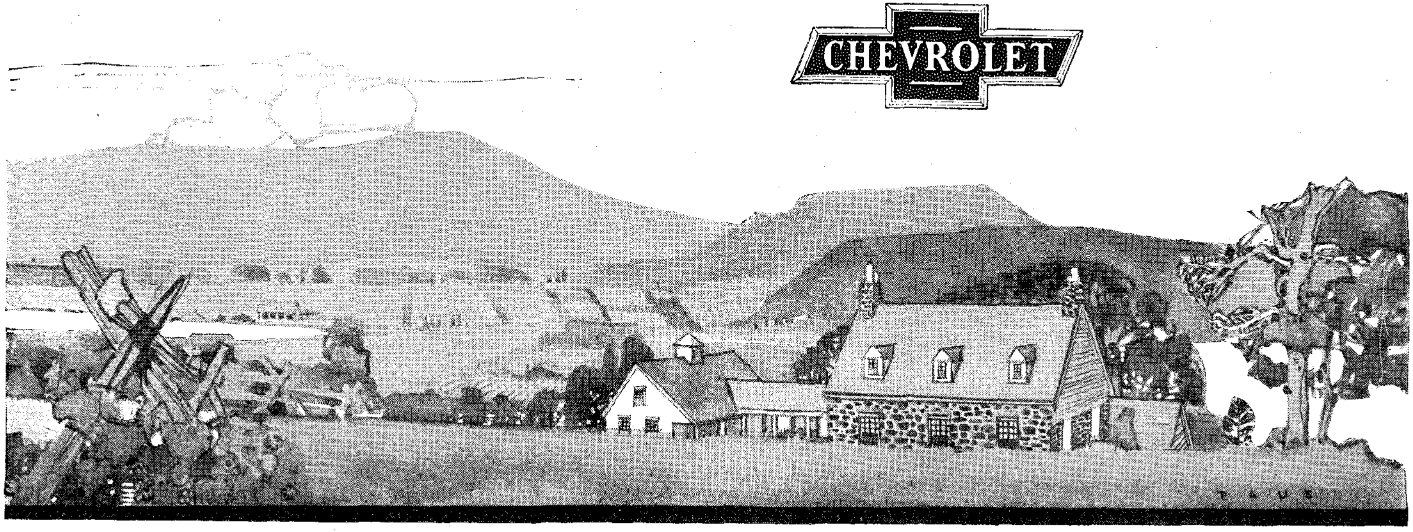
In the future, as in the past, those cars will play the largest role which can give the largest value. It is on the recognition of this fundamental truth that General Motors stands.

By the economies of large purchasing power and quantity production; by the free interchange of men and money and ideas; by the fullest encouragement of engineering research, General Motors helps to build added value into the products of each of its manufacturing divisions.

Its ample resources are a guarantee that each of these divisions is permanent—a continuing factor in the unfinished task of making the nation a neighborhood.

*for Economical Transportation*

CHEVROLET



MOTORS

*Its Divisions and Subsidiaries make* ACCESSORIES, PARTS AND EQUIPMENT
which contribute to the merit of many other trustworthy cars

Delco and Remy Electrical Equipment · Harrison Radiators · Jacox Steering Gears · Fisher Bodies · AC Spark Plugs—AC Speedometers
New Departure Ball Bearings · Klaxon Warning Signals · Hyatt Roller Bearings · Jaxon Rims · Delco Light and Power Plants and Frigidaire

It happened!

He is telephoning for help—

His beautiful closed car is on fire and two members of his family are severely burned.

The disaster could have been averted.

Pyrene, used when an automobile fire *starts*, is sure protection to life and property.

Can you afford to risk your own life and your automobile, when, at a small price, you can equip your car with Pyrene and know that you are fully protected from fire dangers?

*Sold by garages, hardware and electrical supply dealers*

PYRENE MANUFACTURING CO.
520 Belmont Avenue, Newark, N. J.
CHICAGO ATLANTA KANSAS CITY
SAN FRANCISCO

Necessary in every automobile

Pyrene
KILLS FIRE
SAVES LIFE

Pyrene SAVES 15% on your auto fire insurance premium

## PERSONAL GLIMPSES
*Continued*

their own manufacture known as sugar cane and "quick" whisky; the quick meaning that its maturing has been forced, making it very unpalatable and almost as poor-tasting as the home-made moonshine. So with a view of getting the real stuff from St. Pierre, which demands a much higher price, and consequent greater profit, an intensive smuggling campaign is augured for the future.

The strenuous denial by the Newfoundland mariner that Gotham is arid finds echo in dispatches to French and Belgian newspapers from their American correspondents. An article in *La Nation Belge* (Brussels), after declaring flatly that the Prohibition laws have failed in the United States and that Americans now consume wines and spirituous liquors "perhaps more than ever" because they are forbidden fruit, adds that all sorts of criminal ruses are used to escape the surveillance of the authorities while obtaining liquor, and that "this is especially noticeable in New York," where—

> A newcomer need sojourn only a short time before becoming initiated into the multiple artifices, thanks to which one can disobey the law with impunity. There is not a "smart" restaurant in which one can not procure the vintage of one's choice. The amateur makes a discreet sign to the liquor scout. The latter, with an experienced eye, has quickly appraised the one signaling to him, for the scout is wary of policemen in evening clothes. If the examination is favorable he merely says,
>
> "All right, sir. I can have a fine bottle of the imported stuff brought to you. It will cost so and so."
>
> "All right!"
>
> The scout has only to get a telephone connection and say, "Hello, send a 75 to room 12. This is Number 206 speaking."
>
> Here is a detail which lacks nothing in picturesqueness. The package delivered to the client is accompanied by a card with the name of the house making the sale and bearing this information: "Office hours from 9 to 1 and from 2 to 8. At other times, by telephone. Our rapid and inexpensive service always is assurance of delivery to the home, to the entire satisfaction of the client." The quiet irony of this circular is accentuated by the signature: "League of Puritans."

The writer goes on to declare that in Greenwich Village even less subterfuge is necessary, for "in all the restaurants there wine is on every table." In Washington, we are told, the sale of wine is very difficult, but "every one has his pocket flask," and "the ambition of every man of the world there is to establish connections with an embassy, in order to be provided on a large scale with liquor."

A colorful account of operations by which liquor on ships along "Rum Row" are transferred to the shore is given in *La France* (Bordeaux) by its American correspondent, who points out that it is even more easy to unload liquor cargoes along the coast of New Jersey than in New York harbor because—

From the formation of the coastline, which is very much broken into, each little bay, each small creek, forms a tiny harbor, in which launches bearing the contraband can dispose of their cargo without the least danger. . . . We can discern many large merchant vessels . . . surrounded by a large quantity of little dots, which resemble a swarm of bees around a beehive. What are these great white rectangles around the ship? . . . They are signs . . . and I read, "thirty-five dollars a case, thirty-eight, forty dollars," according to the quality, and below, the names of the brands. For these ships are those of the smugglers and their cargoes are composed of rum and whisky.

At New York is a silent partner having an interest in three of these ships of rather large tonnage. . . . Does he wish to sell some cases? Nothing is easier. As in a market, he says, "Do you want to sample the stuff? Here, taste that, I guarantee it." . . . Tho we are almost convinced of its quality, it is necessary to visit the source of supply, isn't it?

It is midnight. We go out to a schooner riding gracefully at anchor. . . . We finally proceed to the captain's cabin. There another tasting of the liquor takes place and this confirms the outcome of the first. There is no need for the merchant to boast of his goods. The precious liquor sells itself. One of the clients, doubtless the proprietor of some great New York restaurant, orders five hundred cases of Haig and Haig, at 570 francs a case, and five hundred cases of Maryland whisky, at 600 francs a case.

## TAME END OF A FAMOUS INDIAN SCOUT

THE death of Fred M. Hans, who as "Lone Star" was known as one of the foremost Indian scouts of the West, is a commentary upon changed conditions in a section of America which not so long ago gloried in being wild and woolly. His passing on is another reminder that the type of warrior he exemplified, soon will live only in memory and in the pages of literature dealing with the trans-Mississippi lands in the latter half of the nineteenth century.

Hans had always exprest the desire to die "with his boots on," that is, to fall in battle. Such a spectacular fate was not in store for him, for tho he did literally die with his boots on, the end came in a commonplace manner. He was fatally crusht in an elevator which he was operating in an Omaha, Nebraska, newspaper plant. A dispatch to the New York *World*, in recounting the deeds of this veteran scout, says that "in the early days, out in the lone stretches of the prairie and mountain country," he was "fearless and rugged, a two-gun man quicker on the draw than the flash of an eyelid." The story goes on:

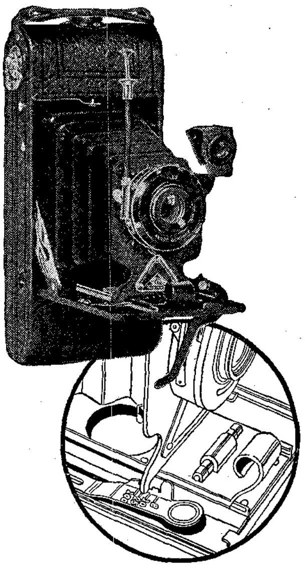
Lone Star—"Chach-Pe-Wan-Ge-La" the Indians called him—was one of the fast-dying few of the famous "cross-arm" two-gun men who never used the triggers but "fanned" the hammers of their guns.

Hans started to roam the plains when he was sixteen years old. Perhaps no Indian

Out of focus!

Ansco equipment prevents it

How disappointing to get a print like the above! It would not have happened with the No. 1 Ansco Junior—a fixed-focus camera that can be focused. An exclusive Ansco feature would have automatically set the lens in the fixed-focus position, and prevented it.



No. 1 Ansco Jr. R. R. Lens, Speed U. S. 4, Pictures 2¼ x 3¼. Price $13.50. Others this size $12.00 to $70.00.

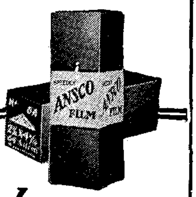
*No. 1 ANSCO Jr.*

is an ideal all-'round camera. The beginner can get fine results with the fixed-focus lock. The expert can regulate his focus exactly. And this is only one of its many advantages.

This strikingly handsome camera has won a deservedly wide popularity with both the inexperienced and the experienced camera user. It is modestly priced and an especially convenient size. Ask your dealer about it. Let Ansco do your remembering.

*Of course, Ansco Speedex Film*

With an Ansco camera, Ansco film insures the maximum in good results. With any other camera it means better pictures than you are in the habit of getting. Its wider range of exposure makes the Ansco Speedex Film the best on the market for all conditions of light. Look for the film in the red box with the yellow band. Ask for it.



ANSCO COMPANY
Binghamton, N.Y.

*The red box with the yellow band*

# Prof. Anderson

## Introduced to millions the finest cereal dainty they will ever know

When Prof. Anderson invented Puffed Rice and Puffed Wheat he brought new delights and better nutriment to millions.

Think what this invention means.

Whole grains are steam exploded—puffed to bubbles 8 times normal size.

Each separate food cell is exploded. Over 125 million explosions are caused in every kernel.

Thus whole grains are made wholly digestible. Every granule is fitted to feed.

### Toasted tidbits—food confections

Puffed Grains are as flimsy as snowflakes. And they taste like toasted nuts.

Children find them fascinating—eat them morning, noon and night. At breakfast with cream and sugar, or mixed with any fruit. Between meals with melted butter—like peanuts or popcorn.

They use them like nut meats in candy making or as garnish on ice cream.

### Serve in plenty

If you believe in whole-grain diet, here is its ideal form.

Encourage Puffed Grains—serve both kinds. Let them take the place of foods and sweetmeats not so good for children.

## Puffed Rice

Bubble grains, thin, toasted, flimsy, flavory.

## Puffed Wheat

Steam exploded—puffed to 8 times normal size.

## PERSONAL GLIMPSES

*Continued*

scout who ever lived was more familiar with the habits and methods of the Indians than was Lone Star. He derived his sobriquet from the Indians, for the reason that for most part he preferred to work alone.

That an adversary had the drop on him mattered not to Lone Star. He always took a chance and got away with it.

In Cherry County, Nebraska, April 12, 1877, he shot and killed two stage-robbers who had the drop on him. Hans suddenly slumped, cross-drew and fired from his hips, fanning the hammers of his guns.

Not long before the old scout died—he was sixty-three years old—he demonstrated that neither of his hands nor eyes had lost their cunning. In a trial against a crack shot using a modern automatic, Hans, fanning the hammers of his old six-shooter, scored six bull's-eyes before his opponent could sight for a second shot. Hans could empty a six-shooter in a second, with each shot a hit.

Lone Star scouted for General Phil Sheridan, who sent a letter to the War Department in Washington commending the old scout for gallantry. Hans fought with Sheridan from 1876 to 1881.

In 1876 in the "Hole in the Wall Country," Powder River, Wyoming, three stage-robbers were killed by Hans. The band was led by Shacknasty Jim, one of the toughest outlaws the West ever knew. Hans was alone when he came upon the outlaw band. He ducked behind a tree as the bandits opened fire. Hans's first shot got Shacknasty. Two of his followers dropt dead beside him a second later. The others dropt their guns and surrendered to "Lone Star," who took them to the local lockup.

On another occasion a bandit leveled a gun at Hans's head. With his right arm Hans knocked the gun aside, and before the bandit could recover Hans killed him with a bullet between the eyes from a gun he drew and fanned with his left hand.

At Valentine, Nebraska, in 1883, two gunmen stuck him up. He knocked both unconscious with the butts of their own guns and turned them over to the county sheriff.

Shortly before the elevator accident which resulted in his death Hans came to the realization that his fighting days were over. A scalp lock which he had worn for years, in accordance with frontier custom, as a challenge to any enemy, was missed one morning by a friend, and in reply to a query about its absence, the veteran scout laughingly said:

"I just let the barber have it. I reckon I have no more use for it these times. My Indian scouting days are over, and even should I now get into a row, I doubt if any one living would fancy that lock of hair."

The Indians feared Hans, in the belief that he led a charmed life. Certainly the risks he ran and the narrow escapes he experienced furnished some grounds for that superstition. We read that—

On one occasion, however, Lone Star thought his time had come. The Cheyennes were on a rustling expedition, heading north. Hans was surprized, while asleep, by four Indians who roped him. The redmen planned to bring him to the tribal quarters and there torture him to death. His upper body securely bound, he was compelled to jog behind the Indians' ponies, a lariat about his neck. To fall meant to be strangled.

At night he was bound to a tree. On the last night of the trail, with hope almost gone, it rained. Hans managed to work his sombrero to a position where it would catch the rain dripping from the tree. In this he managed to get his wrists, bound by rawhide. The water softened the hide enough for Hans to wriggle his hands free. The Indians were asleep. The redmen had taken Hans's guns. Stealing to the tepee Hans slipt a bowie knife from an Indian's belt and drove it through the redman's heart before he was able to utter a sound.

He got his guns and made his escape on one of the ponies. It was not until the following morning that the three living Indians realized their quarry had gone.

In the last real battle between the Army Regulars and Indians, at Wounded Knee in 1892, Hans killed eleven Indians, at hand-to-hand range, "with twelve shots from his two six-shooters, getting out of the mêlée without a scratch." After he quit the trail he wrote a book, "The Great Sioux Nations," describing his adventures. Buffalo Bill (the late Colonel William F. Cody) was "among his close friends."

**Trials of a Good Day.**—Once there was a Good Day—a Perfectly Good Day, warm, but not too warm, bright and snappy and glorious. It took a walk to receive men's praises and bask in their gratitude, and this is what it overheard: Casper Rinehart: "Dear me; we need rain." Mary Jones: "How monotonous this weather is!" Samuel Sprague: "Getting horribly dusty." Morton Grant: "It's so windy to-day I can't burn my leaves." Granny Simmons: "Heigh-ho! The weather to-day gives me the spring fever." The Good Day went back home discouraged. "What's the use," it said, "of being a Perfectly Good Day, if this is all that I get for it?" So the next day it rained.—*Christian Endeavor World.*

**Getting the Evidence.**—The editor was frightfully busy. When an old friend sent up his card he sighed and decided not to see him.

"Look here," he said to the office boy, "you must tell this gentleman I'm out. I can't see him and I wouldn't offend him for the world. So be sure to convince him that I really am out, you see?"

"Yes, sir," said the boy. "Don't you think I'd be more likely to convince him you are out if I went to him smoking one of your best cigars?"—*Los Angeles Times.*

**Error in Judgment.**—Little Bobby, who had been playing with a neighbor's daughter, came sobbing to his mother one day and declared that his playmate had pulled his hair.

"Why, Bobbie," his mother gasped. "I thought she was such a nice little girl that she would never do a thing like that."

"So did I," wailed Bobby. "That's why I kicked her."—*American Legion Weekly.*

**Helps your appearance**
Williams' gives your skin just the care it needs for you to look your best. Use it regularly and note how smooth and comfortable your face becomes.

Never before such a shaving cream!
*—and note the Hinged Cap*

*Free*
Send for our "Get Acquainted" Tube
Fill in and mail the coupon below, or use a postcard, and we will send you free a trial size tube of Williams' large enough to let you test it thoroughly.

*You can't lose this cap—and the tube hangs up!*

ONE of the ingredients of Williams' is of particular value in allaying irritations of the skin. This soothing ingredient in Williams' plays an important part in making the whole Williams' shave easier and more pleasant. With its help, Williams' lather softens the beard so thoroughly that your razor cuts with noticeably greater ease and freedom.

Because of this effective softening of your beard before the shave, your skin is in better shape when you finish and remains smooth, soft and comfortable, even though you shave every day.

*One week's shaving the test*
We invite you to shave for a week, or as much longer as the tube lasts, with a "Get Acquainted" tube of Williams' which we will send you free. Write for the "Get Acquainted" tube today. Use the coupon below or send a post card.

For men who prefer the stick, Williams' Doublecap Stick and Williams' Holder Top Stick give the genuine Williams' in the newest and most convenient stick forms.

THE J. B. WILLIAMS COMPANY
Glastonbury, Conn. Montreal, Canada

Williams' Shaving Cream

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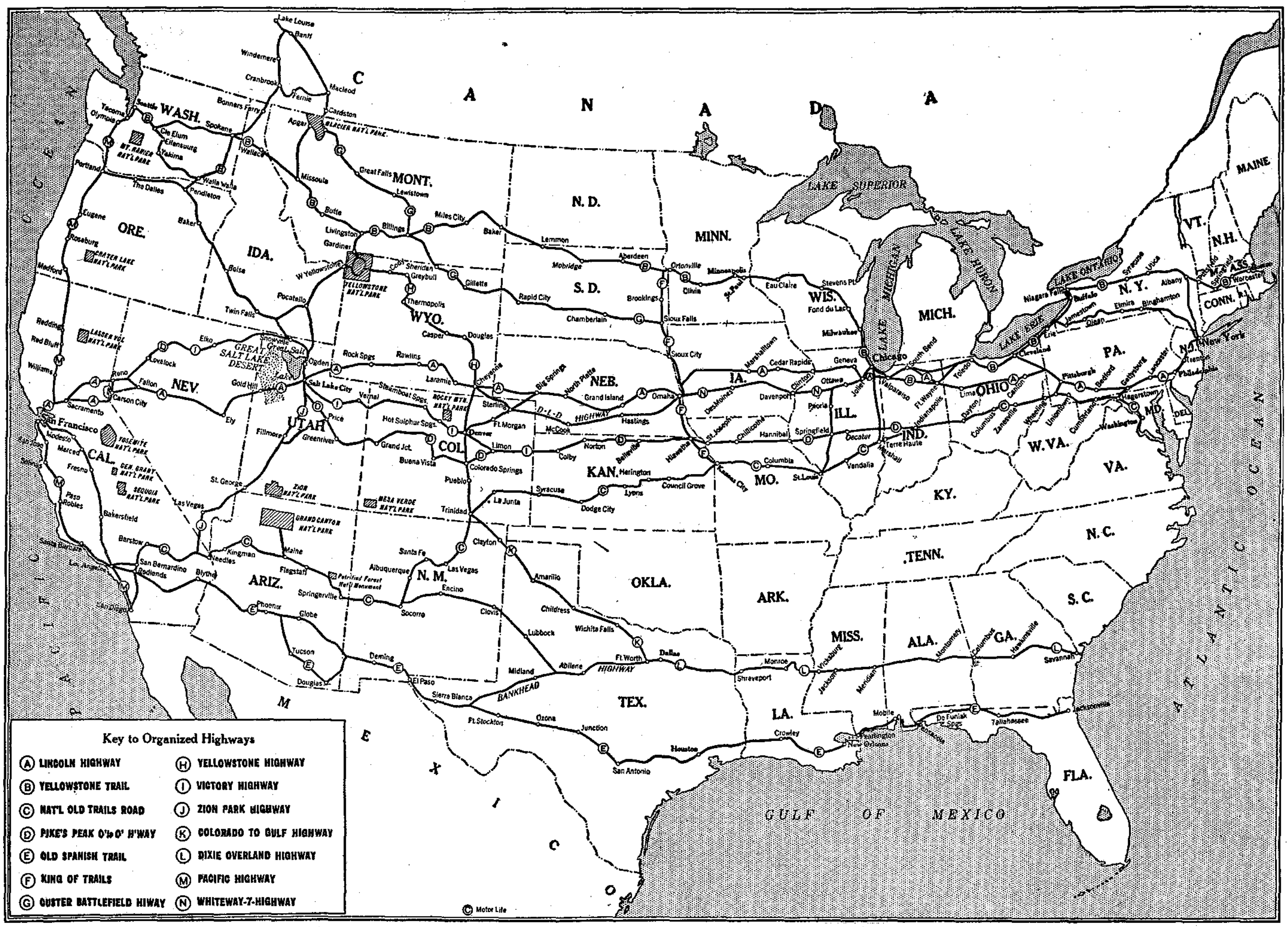
Williams'
Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

For Free "Get Acquainted" Tube
The J. B. Williams Company
Department 85, Glastonbury, Conn.
Send me the free "Get Acquainted" tube of Williams' Shaving Cream.

Name ____________

Address

# MOTORING AND AVIATION



Courtesy of "Motor Life" (New York)

THE SPREADING NETWORK OF TRANSCONTINENTAL HIGHWAYS

These roads are either hard-surfaced or kept in such condition that they are at least "passable" with a minimum of discomfort to the motorist who ventures to set out on his long-dreamed-of ocean-to-ocean trip.

## FOUR GREAT HIGHWAYS FROM SEA TO SEA

"THE MAJORITY OF MOTORISTS dream of the time when it will be possible for them to cross the American continent in one continuous journey," says Arthur Cobb, Jr., in *Motor Life* (Chicago), but many are deterred from undertaking this jaunt because "they visualize themselves hanging over the brink of a cañon on a winding mountain road or plowing hub-deep through sand for weary miles across the dry and dismal deserts."

The writer, who is manager of the Blue Book Touring Club, hastens to assure us that "the excellent work done during the past few years in improving coast-to-coast highways" makes a trip from the Atlantic to the Pacific no more formidable than one from Chicago to Milwaukee, for instance, "always provided you have sufficient leisure at your disposal." Obviously the duration of a transcontinental journey depends a good deal upon the motorist's inclinations and, to some extent, upon the car he drives, but with a total distance of 3,300 miles to cover, it is safe to figure on three weeks for the trip, taking 150 to 200 miles a day as a good driving average.

More important than the time is the route. It may be a surprize to some tourists to learn that the Lincoln Highway is not the only connecting-link between the shores of the two oceans. Three other "trails" across this broad land are systematically blazed with road-markers throughout their length, and no one possesses any definite superiority over the others. Mr. Cobb explains that—

While there are no transcontinental routes, or any possible combination of them, that will provide paved roads every mile of the way, yet most of the highways are carefully maintained. There has been much grading and relocating of difficult grades and turns. Hotel accommodations along the routes are good, and tourists are often surprized at the high class of service offered by small hotels throughout the Middle West and Far West, as well as in practically the whole East.

The most important transcontinental highways which actually run from coast to coast and carry road-markers throughout their entire length are:

The Yellowstone Trail—Boston to Seattle.
The Lincoln Highway—New York to San Francisco.
The National Old Trails Road—Washington to Los Angeles.
The Old Spanish Trail—Jacksonville to San Diego.

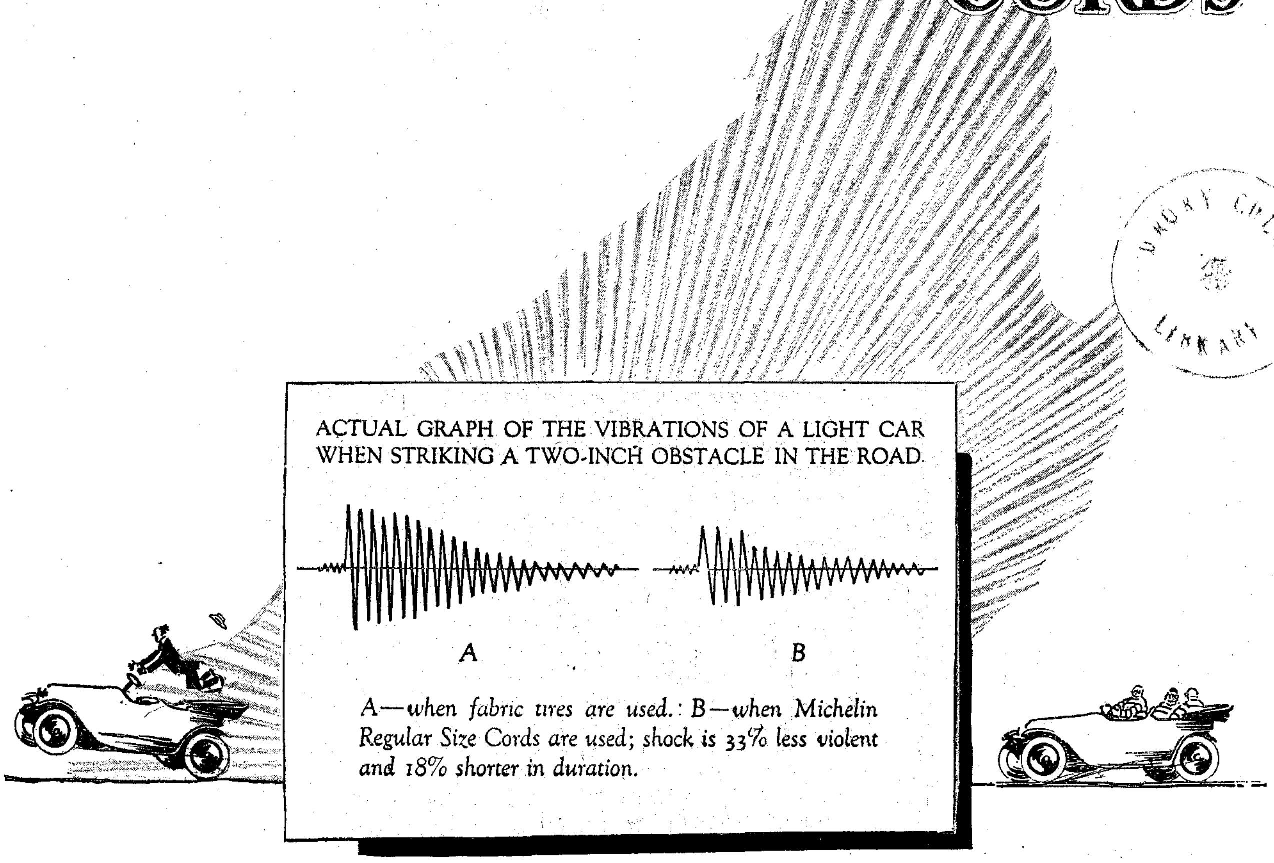
Through the Middle and Far West there are several trails that parallel the main highways for a distance. Some of these are excellent roads, too, and make a strong bid in attempts to divert traffic. Among them are the Pike's Peak Ocean-to-Ocean Highway, which is laid out from New York to the Pacific Coast, and marked clearly from Indiana to Utah; the Custer Battlefield Highway, Sioux Falls to Glacier Park; the Victory Highway, Kansas City to San Francisco.

Unfortunately a great deal of confusion and in some cases deliberate misrepresentation exists. In many cases even nationally known highways coincide for a distance, tending to confuse the tourist who attempts to follow the markers; and in other cases, owing to sectional disputes or road construction, the exact routing is uncertain, the officials of the highways themselves not being able to give a straight answer to questions about the routing. The highway officials are in many cases not

# MICHELIN

## "Regular Size" CORDS

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY



ACTUAL GRAPH OF THE VIBRATIONS OF A LIGHT CAR WHEN STRIKING A TWO-INCH OBSTACLE IN THE ROAD.

*A—when fabric tires are used.: B—when Michelin Regular Size Cords are used; shock is 33% less violent and 18% shorter in duration.*

## *The most efficient means for making the light car ride easily and silently*

USERS of fabric tires will find that the most efficient means for making light cars ride more easily and silently is the use of Michelin Regular Size Cords.

These cord tires, embodying all the quality which has made the name Michelin famous, were designed especially for light cars by the house that introduced the world's first pneumatic automobile tire, the first ring-shaped tube, the first demountable rim and most of the other important tire developments.

Michelin Regular Size Cords not only give 30% more miles than the best of fabric tires (though they sell at fabric prices) but their superior resiliency reduces the violence of road-shocks about a third, and shortens the period of vibration resulting from such shocks about 18%, as compared with fabric tires.

How greatly these advantages increase the comfort and pleasure of motoring and the life of the car!

Besides, Michelin Regular Size Cords absorb less energy than fabric tires, thus increasing the miles per gallon of gas by over 5%, and adding from slightly more than one to almost three horse-power to the car, depending on its size.

If you drive a light car try Michelin Regular Size Cords. They mark a tremendous advance in light-car motoring.

MICHELIN TIRE COMPANY, MILLTOWN, N. J.
*Branches in 30 cities* *Dealers everywhere*

*Michelin also makes Oversize Cords—the finest of all tires for heavy cars or those now using undersized tires.*

Have you a radiator nurse in your building?

"No," said the fireman of the heating plant in a very large building, "I do not need any extra help to inspect radiators.

"*I know* that the minute I get up a few ounces of pressure that all radiators in this big building are heating simultaneously, regardless of their distance from the boiler.

"I do not have to have a man going from one radiator to another to see if the air vents are working or that the traps are functioning.

"We haven't a single air vent or return trap on any of the 500 radiators in this building. We have had this heating system for seven years without spending a cent for such repairs or attention."

If you are considering the erection of a good building of any type from a residence to a factory, that requires a good heating system—

Send for our Free Book

It tells about:

*Steam Heat*
*Hot Water Heat*
*Vacuum Systems*
*Vapor Heat*

The principles underlying all these systems. It tells something that perhaps you never knew—that the most important part of a heating plant is not the furnace—heater—valves—boiler or radiators—but that there is something else *far more important.*

So don't delay, but send today if you want to know what it is—send for the book.

Moline Heat
EVERYWHERE
TRADE MARK

THE
HERMAN NELSON
CORPORATION
1816 Third Avenue • Moline, Illinois

## MOTORING AND AVIATION
*Continued*

answerable, as these conditions sometimes arise from causes beyond their control.

An interesting sidelight on transcontinental travel by automobile is supplied by the writer's remark that—

Frank as the observation may appear to the native sons of the State in which the climate is more salubrious, the sunshine brighter, and the moon larger than anywhere on earth, not all transcontinental tourists go West; not a few of them proceed in the other direction, to see what the rest of the country is like, and to be pleasantly surprized at the discovery that matchless beauty lies east of the Rockies.

But whether you go east or west, a trip across the American continent is an education and a lesson in geography that will last throughout the remainder of your life. We talk a lot these days about Americanism and the Americanization of various elements of our population. What a boon it would be to the solution of these problems if our worth-while citizenship material could be shown the length and breadth of the country from an automobile, the only conveyance suited to so all-inclusive a purpose.

Within the borders of the United States lie unexplored regions of scenic beauty that equal the best to be found anywhere on earth. Every mountain in Europe—from the snowcapped Alps of Switzerland to the Hartz of northern Germany—has its duplicate or superior here. If we do not possess the exact counterpart of Italy's Vesuvius, we at least have a waterfall big enough to put Vesuvius's fires out in short order. And the Grand Cañon of the Colorado, in northern Arizona, provides a spectacle of sublime and majestic grandeur which, in the opinion of the most authoritative observers, has not even a poor second anywhere on the globe.

Any motorist contemplating a trip across the continent, implies the writer, would do well to study more than one of the routes described, for the monotony of a journey back can be obviated by returning over a second highway. To do this—

You may take any of the foregoing routes to either Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland or Seattle, and then drive either north or south through Washington, Oregon and California on a hard-surface road. This is known as the Pacific Highway, extending from Vancouver to San Diego, and throughout its seventeen hundred miles less than two hundred miles are unpaved.

Delving into detailed descriptions of the transcontinental highways, Mr. Cobb goes on to say:

The National Road and the Old Spanish Trail are usually open the year round; the others are not. Of these two the National Road is by far the better. The Lincoln Highway may be traveled at any time from June 1 to the middle of October, but its reputation is suffering severely from conditions in Nevada and western Utah. The Yellowstone Trail should not be attempted west of Minneapolis before June 15, nor after snow begins to fall in autumn.

The Yellowstone Trail connects Boston and Seattle by way of Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, Minneapolis, Ortonville, Billings, Livingston, Spokane and Walla Walla. It is hard-surfaced to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and gravel from there to Ortonville, Minnesota; dirt—with a few short stretches of gravel—from Ortonville to Billings; alternating dirt, gravel and hard surface from Billings to Seattle, with much pavement within the State of Washington.

Side-trips to Niagara Falls, Yellowstone and Glacier National Parks, and to Banff and Lake Louise are in order, if you have the time to undertake them.

From Chicago, if you like, you may leave the Yellowstone Trail and turn south over concrete roads through Illinois to join either the Pike's Peak Ocean-to-Ocean or the National Road. Also, the Lincoln Highway may be taken to San Francisco.

If you do decide to leave the Yellowstone Trail at Chicago, but are still bound for Yellowstone Park, there are two good options, the Whiteway-7-Highway and the Detroit-Lincoln-Denver Highway to Sterling, thence northwest, or the Lincoln Highway to Cheyenne, then northwest over the Yellowstone Highway. Do not confuse this latter highway with the Yellowstone Trail.

If you follow the Yellowstone Trail to Ortonville, you may lengthen and vary your trip interestingly by taking the King of Trails north to Winnipeg and west from there through Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta to Lethbridge and Lake Louise. This road is nearly all dirt, but in fairly good condition during the summer—except, of course, in wet weather.

Motorists who would like to take the Lincoln Highway, most widely known of the transcontinental routes, are warned by Mr. Cobb that "through western Utah and Nevada there is a great deal of rough, unimproved road, and while passable, it is somewhat unpleasant." Conditions elsewhere along this route and its availability for tourists are summarized as follows:

The Lincoln Highway runs from New York through the lower part of Pennsylvania to Pittsburgh, Canton, Fort Wayne, Chicago, Omaha, Cheyenne, Salt Lake City, Reno and San Francisco. It is hard-surfaced as far as Clinton, Iowa; from there mostly dirt with some short stretches of gravel to Auburn or Placerville, California; from these towns to San Francisco, hard-surfaced.

If you leave the Lincoln Highway at Pittsburgh, somewhat better road conditions may be obtained by going from Pittsburgh to Cleveland and following the Yellowstone Trail to Chicago. The Lincoln Highway is hard-surfaced across the State of Ohio, but some stretches of this road are rough and will probably be under construction this year. From Pittsburgh, connection can be made to Washington, Pennsylvania, joining the National Road to Marshall, and then into Chicago, offering somewhat better road conditions than following the Lincoln Highway direct through Ohio.

From Omaha, either the Lincoln Highway can be used to Cheyenne, or the Detroit-Lincoln-Denver Highway to Sterling and then northwest to Cheyenne. Connection can be made from Denver to the Pike's Peak Ocean-to-Ocean Highway at Colorado Springs. These roads from Denver or Colorado Springs to Salt Lake City are not in as good condition as the Lincoln

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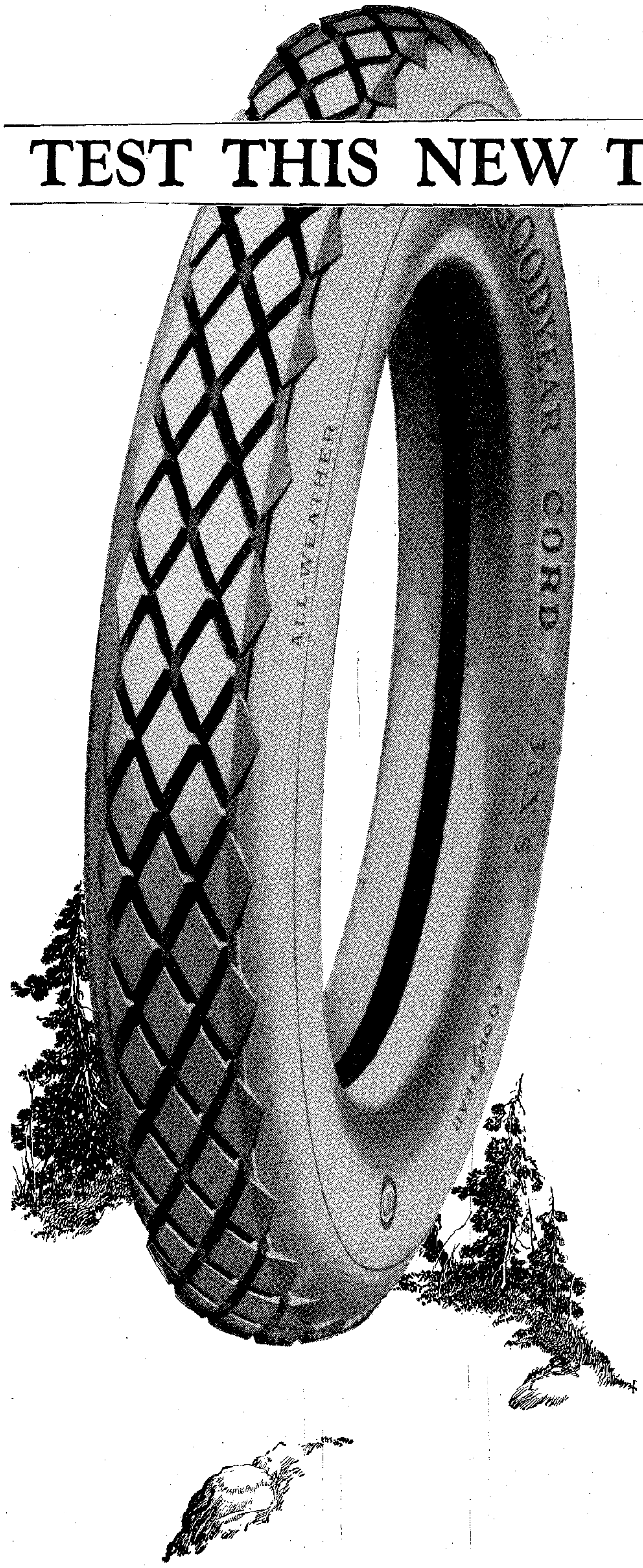

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WEED DE LUXE is the name of the improved Weed Tire Chains with the Reinforced Cross Chains that give much greater mileage, "Twin-Loc" Side Chains that withstand excessive strains from any angle, and the Lever Locking Connecting Hooks which draw the side chains together and securely lock them with little effort.

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### MOTORING AND AVIATION
*Continued*

Highway from Cheyenne, but are strongly recommended if you are willing to undertake the difficulties of mountain driving in order to enjoy the thrill of some truly marvelous scenery.

The National Road is hard-surfaced from Washington to beyond the Mississippi River, then stretches of dirt and gravel alternate. Through the Mohave Desert, it is "sandy, but nearly always passable." One advantage, says Mr. Cobb, is that—

> This route goes through the Petrified Forest, and furnishes a side-trip to the Grand Cañon. If you take the National Road and wish to visit Denver and Yellowstone Park and points north, you can leave it at Indianapolis and follow the Pike's Peak Ocean-to-Ocean Highway through St. Joseph, Missouri, to Colorado Springs or Denver, then north over the Yellowstone Highway to Yellowstone Park.
>
> The Dixie Overland Highway, which runs from Savannah to Los Angeles, is recommended as far as Fort Worth, Texas. From there you have two options of reaching the coast, either via Abilene, Lubbock, Clovis, Socorro and the National Road; or the Bankhead Highway to El Paso and the Old Spanish Trail from there to Los Angeles. There is very little hard-surfaced road on this route.
>
> The road from Savannah to Meridian, Mississippi, is mostly of sand-clay construction. Between Meridian and Jackson there are at present one or two bad places, but these are under construction and will probably be in good shape for the coming summer. From Jackson to Vicksburg the road is gravel. Between Vicksburg and Shreveport there are some unpleasant stretches under construction which may be open this summer. This stretch of road is passable in dry weather, but is extremely bad when wet and inquiries should be made regarding the detours. From Dallas to Socorro the road is mostly dirt with a few stretches of gravel and hard surface.
>
> The Bankhead Highway from Dallas to El Paso is under construction in many places. Inquiries should be made at Fort Worth as to the best way to El Paso, if making the trip this way.

Regarding the last of the four transcontinental trunk roads listed, Mr. Cobb says:

> The Old Spanish Trail, which runs from Jacksonville to San Diego, is mostly sand-clay as far as New Orleans, with a few short stretches of dirt and several long ferries. If you take this route, watch your ferry schedules closely, as the boats across Mobile Bay and into New Orleans run but twice a day, and plans should be made accordingly. From New Orleans to San Antonio the road is largely gravel with some stretches of hard surface; from San Antonio to El Paso mostly dirt and gravel with forty-five miles of concrete on each side of El Paso; from there on, alternating stretches of sand and gravel as far as Phœnix.
>
> You have two choices from Lordsburg to Phœnix, one via Douglas and the other through Globe. The Douglas road is in very good condition and always passable and includes about twenty-five miles of concrete from Douglas to Bisbee. The shorter route through Globe is good in dry

weather and will save considerable mileage, but should not be used in wet weather. From Phœnix a concrete road extends thirty-six miles west through an irrigation district to Buckeye and enters the desert at Hassayampa, Washington; from here a fair desert road extends to Mecca, from which point pavement is almost complete to Los Angeles.

---

## TO KEEP WIND-SHIELDS CLEAR IN WET WEATHER

"ANTI-DIM" preparations, originally developed for use on gas-masks in war, but now extended to wind-shields, port-hole-glass and outdoor optical instruments, are described in *Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering* (New York) by Lieut. H. A. Kuhn, U. S. A., of Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland. During the war, this officer tells us, considerable research work was conducted by the Chemical Warfare Service on anti-dimming preparations for gas-mask eyepieces. The essentials laid down for these were: That they cause the droplets of water, condensing on the eyepieces, to spread into a thin film; that the preparation, spread to a thin film on the eyepiece, should be optically clear when dry, and that the film of material should not dissolve too rapidly. He continues:

An anti-dimming preparation satisfying these requirements was finally developed and adopted as the official anti-dimming material. This consisted essentially of sulfonated castor-oil, sodium hydroxid, water-glass and paraffin-oil. Over eight million sticks, each containing about 25 grams of this material, were manufactured by various soap companies for the Army during the war.

The base of this anti-dim was castor-oil, which, owing to its use as a lubricant for airplane motors, was scarce and expensive. When the Chemical Research Division was reorganized in 1920, one of the problems taken up was the development of a material that would be as good as or better than the official anti-dim and that would not require castor-oil as an ingredient. In addition, this new anti-dim was to be impregnated in a cloth in order to simplify the gas-mask equipment.

As a result it was decided that an anti-dimming preparation made from sulfonated fat should be the proper mode of attack.

Previous investigators had developed various rapid tests for eliminating poor preparations. The measurement of the spread of a drop of water, dropping a certain distance to a glass plate treated with the preparation to be tested, is typical of this type of test. Other investigators marked out squares on the laboratory windows, and by blowing steam against the treated windows and reading a chart placed some distance outside the windows, were able to secure a rough comparison between the anti-dimming power of various preparations. Other tests were carried out by testing the preparations on the eyepieces of the gas-masks in use. All of these tests were limited in speed and accuracy.

To obtain more reliable comparisons an apparatus was developed to test anti-dimming preparations under conditions simulating the most rigid field conditions. With this apparatus, conditions could be controlled, the factors varied, and tests readily duplicated.

The machine for testing the anti-dim-

*Beautiful women have beautiful teeth. The regular use of Pebeco will give you healthy mouth glands, the only sure way to beautiful teeth*

*Photographed by Alfred Cheney Johnston*

# Only active mouth glands can save your teeth from decay

Scientists say the secret of tooth decay lies in the six tiny glands of the mouth.

If these glands worked normally they would wash away the acids of the mouth as fast as they form and tooth decay would be practically unknown.

But experiments show that these glands are slowly drying up. Our modern diet no longer stimulates these glands to normal action.

Mouth acids are allowed to eat their way into the enamel of our teeth and tooth decay is increasing alarmingly.

Pebeco Tooth Paste protects the teeth by keeping the glands working normally. It was first discovered by a famous physician. In studying certain troublesome mouth conditions some years ago he found a substance which without injuring or exhausting the mouth glands restored their natural continuous flow.

As his patients rubbed it on their gums day after day, the general condition of their mouths improved and their tooth decay was checked.

Realizing the importance of this discovery, the scientist made the preparation into a tooth paste and gave it, without profit to himself, to a chemist to manufacture—the now famous Pebeco Tooth Paste.

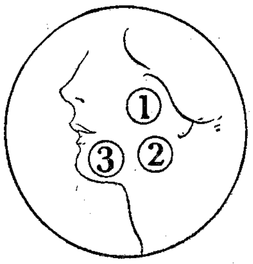

*Diagram showing the position of mouth glands. 1—the parotid; 2—the sub-maxillary; 3—the sublingual. Identical glands are located on the right side of the face.*

## *How Pebeco keeps the mouth glands active*

Pebeco has a peculiar effect upon the salivary glands. As soon as it enters the mouth it causes them to flow copiously for a long time. Thus the acids of the mouth are constantly neutralized and washed away as Nature intended. The teeth are kept clean all the time.

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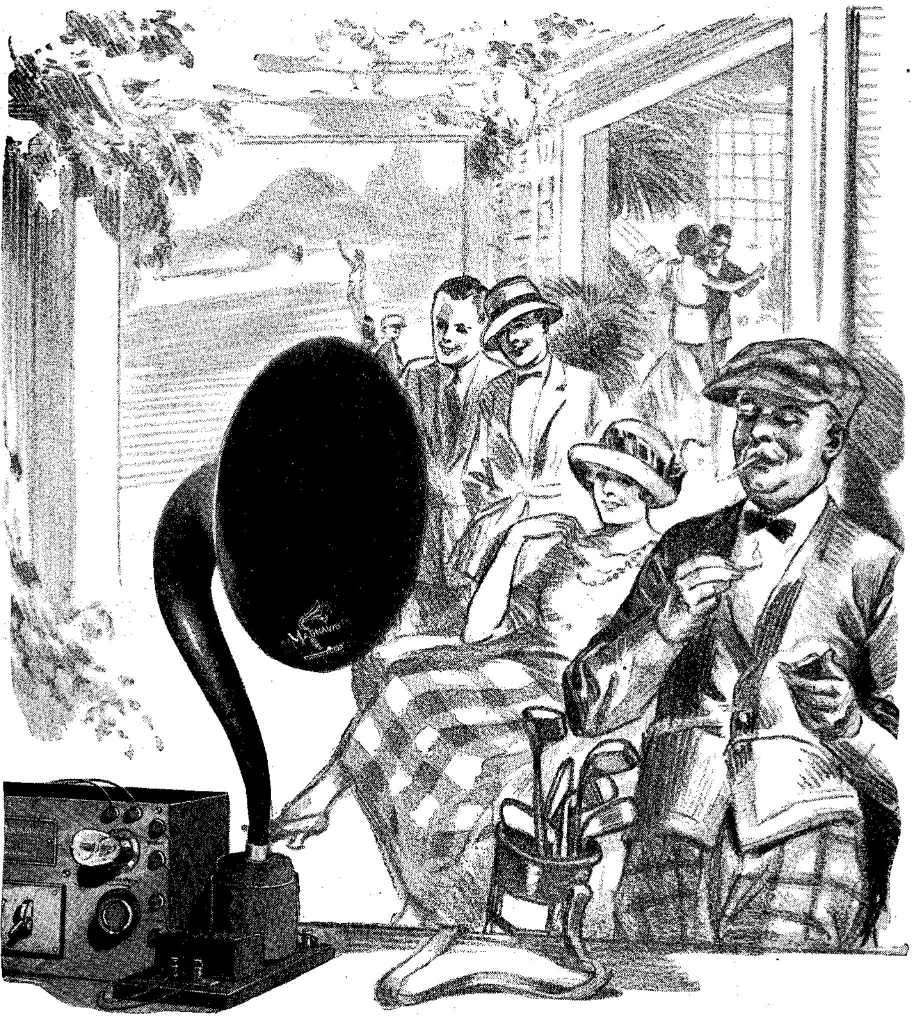

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## MOTORING AND AVIATION
*Continued*

ming compounds consists essentially of three parts: A chamber into which a current of warm, humid air is blown; a chamber containing cold air; and between these a revolving disk of rubber with perforations over which is clamped a 3-inch glass lens on which the anti-dim is to be tested. The disk is so placed that one side of the lens is exposed to the warm, moist air while the other side is exposed to the cooler air. The back of the warm air chamber is made of frosted glass, while the front is covered by the disk holding the glass lenses. The cool air chamber is open at both ends so that a light placed behind the frosted glass plate at the back of the warm air chamber can be seen through the lenses in the disk from the front of the cold air chamber. In this way the clearness of the lenses could be observed throughout the experiment.

As a result of a series of tests conducted in this manner:

Two anti-dimming preparations consisting of the sodium salt of either sulfonated rapeseed or cottonseed-oil, sodium hydroxid, glycerin, sodium silicate and engine-oil "F" were finally selected as superior to all others tested. Both of these proved superior to the sulfonated castor-oil preparation used during the war.

A typical comparative test of several sulfonated rapeseed-oil preparations, the best cottonseed-oil preparation and the official anti-dim stick under unusually severe conditions is given in the tabulation.

A preparation consisting of the sodium salt of sulfonated rape-oil with an excess of sodium hydroxid and a small amount of sodium silicate, glycerin and engine-oil "F" was selected for final tests. The material was applied in both stick form and impregnated in a loosely knit cotton cloth. It was found that for most purposes the cloth gave a more even and permanent film.

After tests on gas-masks in use under field conditions the preparation was tried on the wind-shields of automobiles. A shield remained practically clear after running through a dense fog for 30 minutes. One application of the material was tested by driving through a fog for about 30 minutes. Several days later it still proved effective during a light rain.

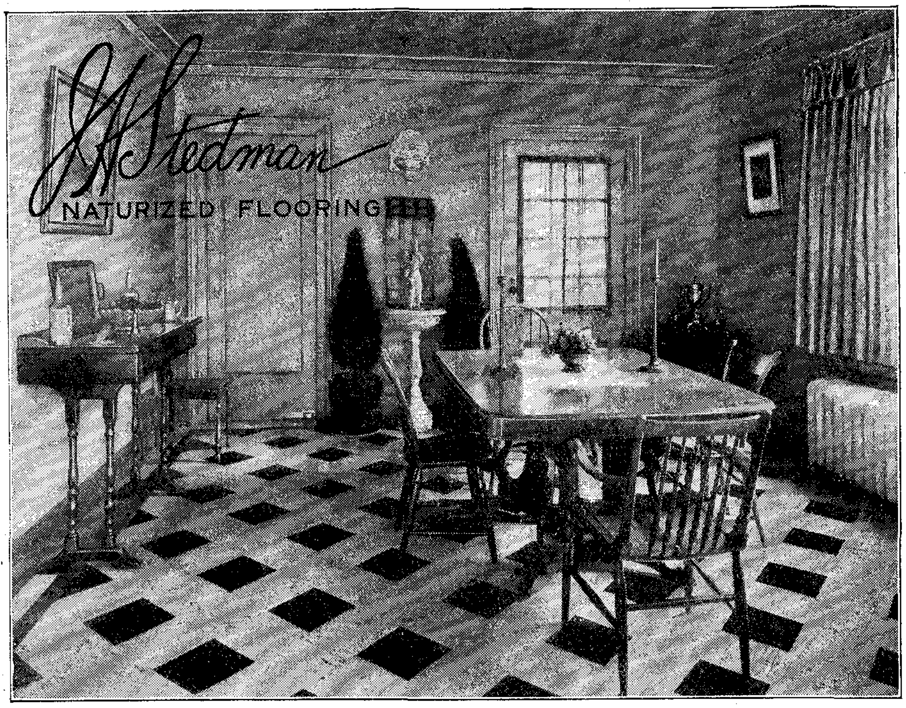
The Navy Department has tested the preparation on the pilot-houses, port-holes and glass bridge-screens of cruisers during rains and against sea-spray. It was found that the windows remained clear during the rain, altho it was necessary to renew the application after each rain. When under full speed the pilot-house and bridge-screens are continually dashed by salt spray. Altho the anti-dim at first increased visibility, the thin film of salt water dried by the sun left a deposit of salt, which after a time considerably decreased visibility through the windows and necessitated their being washed. Tests are being carried out on the lenses of range-finders and other optical instruments which must be kept clear at all times. To date the tests have been very satisfactory in so far as the elimination of drops of water is concerned. Further, there has been no evidence of scratching or other injurious effects on the lens. Preliminary tests on submarine periscope lenses have been so satisfactory that 150 sticks of 100 grams each were made and will be distributed to the submarines for further tests. In its tests, the Navy has used both the preparation in sticks and those impregnated on cloth. The stick form has been selected owing to the small amount of material in the cloth as compared to the large surfaces to be treated."

## SHALL WE FLY 500 MILES AN HOUR?

AIRPLANES traveling at 275 miles an hour within two years and whizzing through space at a 500-miles-an-hour clip by 1930: thus predicts in *The Slipstream* (Dayton, Ohio) a writer who gazes into the future, "far as human eye can see" and even a trifle farther. In answer to the natural query whether such tremendous speed really can be attained we are told that "Aeronautical engineering says 'Yes' for the first figure and 'We have hopes' for the second." If these prophecies come true, seven years hence aviators may be able to breakfast in New York, lunch in San Diego, California, and then return to Gotham for dinner, as the transcontinental trip of 2,700 miles which two Army flyers recently completed in twenty-six hours and fifty minutes, then could be accomplished in less than six hours. A letter posted in Los Angeles in the morning perhaps could be delivered to its destination in Boston by nightfall of the same day, and dwellers in Pacific coast cities might be reading the earliest edition of afternoon newspapers from the Atlantic Seaboard while the six-star racing extra and complete final was still rolling off the presses. Five hundred miles an hour! Even in these days of new speed records every few minutes, the imagination is staggered by the mere idea of such swiftness, hitherto undreamed of except fantastically.

However, the prediction is not nearly so far-fetched as it seems, for the article points out that an airplane record of 244 miles an hour already has been set and that probably "the steady high speed of the Curtiss *R-6* racer is about 230 miles an hour." Using engineering data as the basis for his remarks, the writer continues—

> What may we say with regard to the probable nature of the future racer, that is, one which is built with the present-day materials and power plants? The probabilities are that there will be two lines of development: (1) The thin-wing biplane with retractable chassis into the fuselage, wing radiators and power plant in line. (2) A thick-wing monoplane with chassis retracted in the wings, wing radiator, and also power plant in line.
>
> With such a plane, which could be developed probably by 1925, a speed of 275 miles per hour is easily obtainable if we assume the fineness coefficients of already existing airplanes. Beyond this point we can not predict with any degree of certainty, but can only speculate.
>
> Speaking in this speculative fashion, it is well to point out that some new type of propulsion, such as jet propulsion, may yet revolutionize the speed ranges of airplanes and push them to extreme values. For example, when such a system of propulsion, which is the only efficient system at high speed, is available, our airplanes will become flying bullets with wings the



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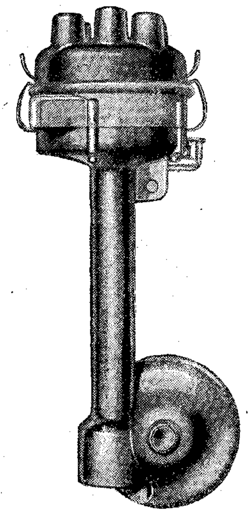

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## MOTORING AND AVIATION
*Continued*

size of propeller blades, for the optimum wing area decreases as the speed increases.

The only "fly in the ointment" is the landing speed which, as might be suspected, will always be high, and not until we develop some special landing devices will we be able to utilize such means of propulsion and such speeds. It does not require an extremely active imagination to picture the landing of an airplane of such low-wing area: it is clear that the pilot in such an experiment would dispense with material wings only to acquire an immaterial set.

But even if such lightning-like rapidity in travel is achieved, can the world be said to be the gainer? On that point the article observes:

> The value to civilization in attaining such rates of speed can scarcely be fully conceived until the speed vehicles of the air are turned more generally into practical use. There can be no denial on the part of any one that the one insistent demand of the present age is speed. Fast trains, fast ships, fast highway transportation are called for, so as the aerial highways become more commonly used for channels of traffic, speed will figure as one of the outstanding factors to advance it in favor and value.

Whether we permit ourselves to become "victims" of the speed mania or abstain from applauding efforts to do things faster and faster, it is necessary to admit, according to the writer in *The Slipstream*, that—

> Speed has always played an important rôle in the life of the human race. The earliest record of human activities reveals an admiration for the prowess of runners. To overrun another man or animal was to be able to kill him if he were less powerful or to escape him if he were more so. Speed was pleistocean diplomacy.
>
> As life became more easy, due to socializing of the human animal, and man did not have so many "unfriendly" competitions, his excess "pep" and the inertia of past life habits demanded an outlet in friendly competition. So he raced: First, of course, on foot; then an accidental and undesired, but safely terminated joy ride on the back of a dinosaur revealed the possibility of bare-back riding; the horse race is merely a matter of evolution. The discovery of the wheel undoubtedly precipitated an epidemic of wheel-barrow races; a chariot contest was a rather obvious combination. From there it is but a step to the horrification of Puritan ancestors by the locomotive, and a trifle longer one to the Indianapolis speed course. . . .
>
> All the while there was one ambition in his breast, to soar like the bird. But it was not given to him to do this until recent years. And then the fulfilment of the dream has been only partial, for had not man, the egotist, felt he had within himself the power to outdistance his aerial rivals, the birds? Reconciled, however, to the aid of a roaring, spitting bit of wood and metal, one hundred times as powerful for its weight as himself, he has made an enormous progress in his power-driven airplanes, until he is able to go faster with it than by any other means of locomotion. Probably this is the reason that to-day an airplane speed contest is the "ace of races," as well as the "race of aces."

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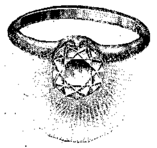

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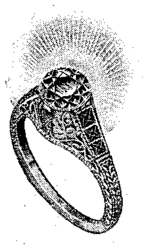

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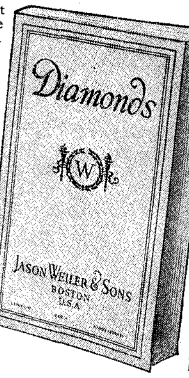

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To the technical man the problem of airplane racing has a peculiar fascination on account of the fact that it requires the most extreme refinement of design while a new branch of technique is brought into play. For the average spectator, who does not see these details, there appears a new brand of athlete—the racing pilot, whose physical fitness, quickness of thought, and nerve, altho not those of a superman, are at least sufficiently superior to making him an object of admiration.

The article then lists the various flights which marked definite stages in the development of speed in aviation, beginning with the historic trip of the Wright Brothers at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, in December, 1903, upon which occasion the then "excessive" rate of thirty-eight miles an hour was registered. The result was that—

This flight was no sooner accomplished, and the problem of who should be the first man to fly settled, than rival designers turned their attention to the next competitive step, the establishment of speed, altitude, and distance records.

As in the case of other world technical developments, public-spirited men of means realized the necessity of fostering the new art, and numerous prizes, monetary and honorary, were established. The most notable of these was the cup donated by James Gordon Bennett, to be awarded to that country which should break, for three successful years, the world's official speed record. While by no means the only trophy of importance, this was probably the most popular. . . .

The very unusual developments which have resulted from the races were but just another illustration of the general experience in this country and the general policy abroad that rapid and radical development of aeronautical aircraft has to be done by specially subsidized arrangement. It has been very clearly brought out that in order to get the manufacturers to throw their resources into the development of such aircraft, the rewards have to be unusual. There must be either a great racing event or other competition in which there is such a strong public interest that the organization will get tremendous advertising value out of winning of the race, or there must be sufficient guaranty of money for a guaranty performance with bonus for excess of performance.

A very striking feature of the whole race program is the great reliability of present-day engines; out of all the flying at Selfridge Field and at Wilbur Wright Field there were only two cases of motor failure, but one of which occurred with a standard well-developed engine. . . .

There was also considerable anxiety over the stability of racing planes. It was known that, theoretically, it would not be easy for instability to occur, yet, on account of the speed and close ground flying, some oscillations larger than usual might cause nosing into the ground. It must be said to the credit of those who designed the planes that in no case was there specially unstable or uncomfortable action, and the fact that the speed courses are run in exceedingly high wind, with consequent bumpiness, is ample proof of the ability to step up the speed of airplanes without sacrificing safety.

After pointing out how the United States has remained a leader in the establishing of speed records, the writer expresses confi-

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## MOTORING AND AVIATION
*Continued*

dence in "American imagination, engineering knowledge, and physical skill" to keep us up in front. He concludes:

> Last but not least, we turn our attention to the brilliant work of our speed pilots. All those who have taken part in the races acquitted themselves creditably and have proven conclusively that American pilots are second to none in the world in quick thinking, sound judgment, nerve and good sportsmanship.
>
> Those of us who were privileged to witness the last Pulitzer Race in Detroit will never forget the thrill of the fast turns at the pylons, the delicate handling of the sensitive planes, which could bring them within inches of the stand. At Wilbur Wright Field, Lieutenants Maitland and Maughan went to the limit in the diving starts over the speed course with the determination to "bring home the bacon or bust." It was no less pleasing to see ambitious aviators collaborate in spirit as well as appearance for a common cause. Their cooperation as well as the work of Lieutenants Kelly and Macready (who recently made the first non-stop transcontinental trip) are excellent examples to the rest of us of team-work, fair play, and genuine appreciation of what the other fellow can accomplish.

---

### LIZZIE AS THE WORLD'S GREATEST PEACEMAKER

HENRY FORD may not have been able to "get the boys out of the trenches before Christmas," but if he had gone into the auto business a few years before, they might never have got in. In fact, the World War might have been averted if Europe had been overrun with low-priced automobiles in 1914. This startling idea is advanced by Irvin Cobb in *Motor* (New York) as a corollary to his formula: "Give to every people of every land better roads and more automobiles and we shall do away with most of the ill-will that exists among human beings."

Moreover, our own Civil War never would have been fought if, back in '61 there had been "broad, smooth highways that ran from the Gulf to the Lakes, and if the man who lived in South Carolina could have stept into his Lizzie, cruised away to Vermont, and found out that the people there were of his own blood and had much the same aspirations and the same desire for decent, and peacable, and orderly government, which he had."

Revamping history in that fashion is an enthralling pastime, and inevitably one begins to wonder whether the Punic Wars, for instance, ever would have been staged, if Hannibal had owned a Carthagenian Coupé and Scipio Africanus had been able to speed along the Appian Way in a Roman Runabout. But, to let the imagination play fancifully over such possibilities, or impossibilities, would be

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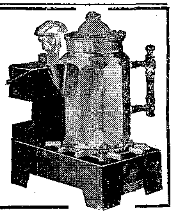

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"The Whangdoodle mourneth for her first born," "go to blazes," "spilled the beans," "kiss me quick," "go off at half cock," "curl the lip," "custard pie comedies," "fat is in the fire," "bowels of mercy," "tote fair," "make a touch," "sweet on her," "tweedledum and tweedledee," "to suck an orange," "come home to roost," "tailors of Tooley street." The above are haphazard pickings from the 11,000 idioms and idiotisms quoted *and described* in that remarkable book, just from the press— "*A Desk Book of* IDIOMS and IDIOMATIC PHRASES *in English Speech and Literature*," by Frank H. Vizetelly, Litt. D., LL. D., and Leander J. de Bekker. You can never know English as it is spoken until you know its idiomatic expressions—and how they came into our language. This new work *covers that ground*—and to an extent never before attempted. Entertaining as well as educational. 506 pages.

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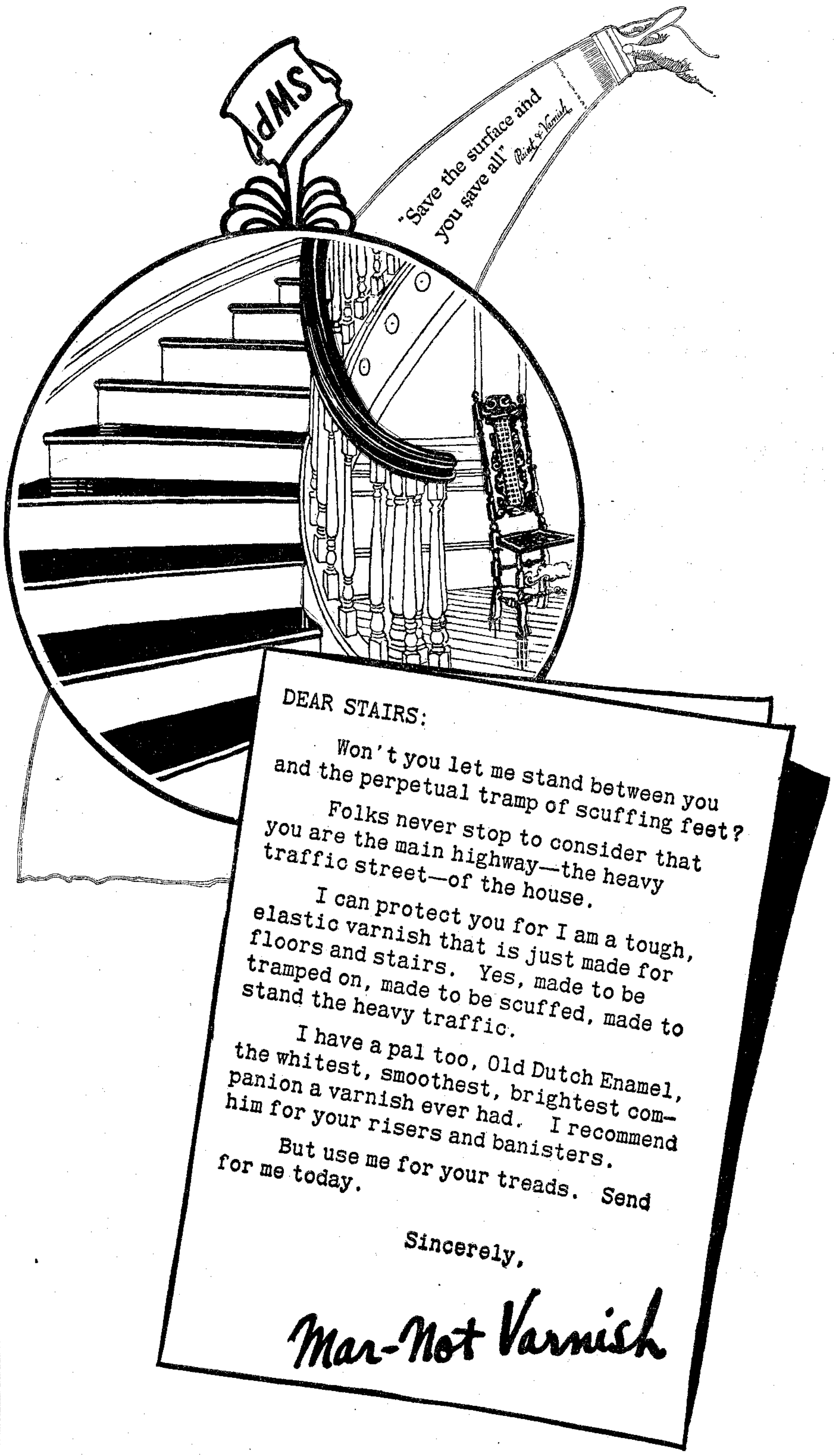
loing Mr. Cobb an injustice, for it would be treating his theme lightly, whereas the humorist insists that this time he is speaking "in all seriousness." With reference to the bearing of his formula upon the World War, he declares:

> I am constrained to believe from my own knowledge gained at the front and behind the lines of the soldiers of warring Europe, that had it been possible prior to 1914 for all the peoples of the Continent to possess the same abundance of cheap-priced cars which the run of human beings in this country can have, and had there been no artificial barriers at the national boundaries to keep neighbor from seeing neighbor, not even Prussian militarism could have driven all the eastern part of the world into a dreadful struggle.
>
> The fact is that when you get to know a man and his surroundings—and you do know them better when you are riding in a car along a highroad than you ever can from a railroad train—you find out that the general run of human beings in one land is very much like the general run of human beings in almost any other.
>
> So I mean it when I say I believe that the spread of the use of motor cars is going to do as much to teach one nation that another nation is made up of average decent chaps and to cure each of their old rivalries and their old feuds and bitternesses as any other agency on this earth ever can hope to do.
>
> Along with the prayer for everlasting peace which is going up from nearly every fireside where real Americans sit, is the prayer for a return to normal conditions in this country, for a curing of the evils which the last war loosed upon us industrially, socially, economically and financially. That is a good prayer and we should all utter it, but I believe that we should pray also for a thing that is spiritual, perhaps, but which has its material side as well, because out of it will grow material good. We should pray—every one of us—for a greater charity toward our fellow man, for a kindlier impulse for his shortcomings, and for a broader, wider understanding of him and his likes and his dislikes.
>
> This is the glorious promise of the motor car—that through its genius for introducing, coordinating, amalgamating humanity, our prayer may yet be answered.

Mr. Cobb at the very outset of his article waxes humorous in order to prove, paradoxically tho it may seem, that he is in earnest and in no frolicsome mood. To show what he could do in the humorous line if he wanted to, the writer says:

> If I wished merely to beguile the reader with pleasant reminiscence I should devote this article to those misty days of antiquity when an automobile on the public highways was an eight days' wonder to the populace how it moved, to the man who sold it—why, and to the man who owned it—if. I could deal exhaustively with my own early experiences as an automobile operator in the times when cars were christened with pet names by their proud owners and mine for obvious reasons was called "Creeping Paralysis." That car I got in exchange for a debt of a man who had a grudge against me. Afterward I refused two hundred dollars for it. There was more than two hundred dollars' worth of things the matter with it.



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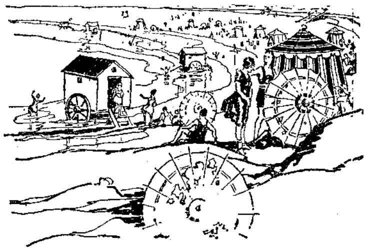

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## MOTORING AND AVIATION
*Continued*

### COMPACT CAMP-KITS FOR MOTORISTS

With thousands of motorists succumbing to the lure of the great open spaces, advice on what to take along for an automobile camping trip, comes with especial timeliness. A writer in *Touring Topics* (Los Angeles) says that "what to take and what not to take is one of the most important things for the beginner to learn" because "invariably he wants to take four or five times more than is necessary, and this all adds to the weight and bulkiness of the load."

Assurance is given that "there is no greater pleasure than camping under favorable conditions" and that "a broiled steak, hot biscuits, and baked potatoes, are just as easily cooked on a camp-fire as on your range at home, if you go at it right." Obviously, "the equipment to carry depends upon the size of your car, the number of persons in the party, the distance and the character of the road, and the length of your stay." The first admonition of the writer is:

> Don't overlook your bed; this can add more discomfort than anything else, unless it is comfortable. Pneumatic sleeping-bags and spring beds are now available that make sleeping on an outing a delight instead of a hardship.
>
> Individual duffle bags are mighty convenient for your personal effects. One large one and two small ones—the small ones to fit into the large one. One small one for toilet articles, the other for your underclothing, and the balance of the space in the large one for shoes and rough clothing. If each person in the party has his or her own duffle bag and keeps his or her own belongings in them it will be easy to keep track of things and save tearing the whole load to pieces every time some article is wanted.
>
> The grub-box should be given careful thought. This should be of a size that will fit into the tonneau of the car, as food will keep much better in the shade than on the running-board, where the sun strikes it. A fiber telescoping case makes a fine grub-box, as it is light weight and almost dust-proof, and can easily be carried to a convenient spot near the camp-fire. Friction-top cans are fine to carry flour, sugar, etc., in.
>
> A three-gallon water canteen is a fine article in a camp outfit. Many times darkness overtakes you before a suitable camp site is found, and with three gallons of water with you it is possible to camp without going on for miles until water is found.
>
> A meat-saw, hammer and nails are handy articles to have along, as with these tools many conveniences, such as tables, benches and cupboards, may be made. Many campers enjoy puttering around camp, building camp furniture, cooking and making camp more comfortable.
>
> A small shovel should be carried. Cover your camp-fire with solid earth before leaving it and be sure your cigar or cigaret is out before you throw it away. Help prevent forest fires.

Before describing the cooking kit the article again warns against the inconvenience

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resulting from heavy, bulky equipment, by observing:

A cook-kit if not wisely selected may take all of the room in a car. On the other hand, the whole kit may nest into a set of kettles.

These kits are made up and may be secured at camp-equipment stores. They are to be had in either nickel-steel or aluminum, and are made up in sets for two, four or six persons, and consist of the following articles:

2-Person, Weight 6 Pounds

1 4-qt. cooking-pot; 1 6-qt. cooking-pot; 1 2¼-qt. coffee-pot; 1 10½-inch frying-pan; 2 1-pint bowls; 2 ¾-pint cups; 2 plates; 1 salt and pepper shaker; 2 knives; 2 forks; 2 teaspoons; 2 tablespoons.

4-Person, Weight 10½ Pounds

1 7-qt. cooking-pot; 1 9-qt. cooking-pot; 1 11-qt. cooking-pot; 1 2¼-qt. coffee-pot; 2 8½-inch frying-pans; 4 1-qt. bowls; 4 ¾-pint cups; 4 plates; 1 salt and pepper shaker; 4 knives; 4 forks; 4 teaspoons; 4 tablespoons.

6-Person, 13½ Pounds

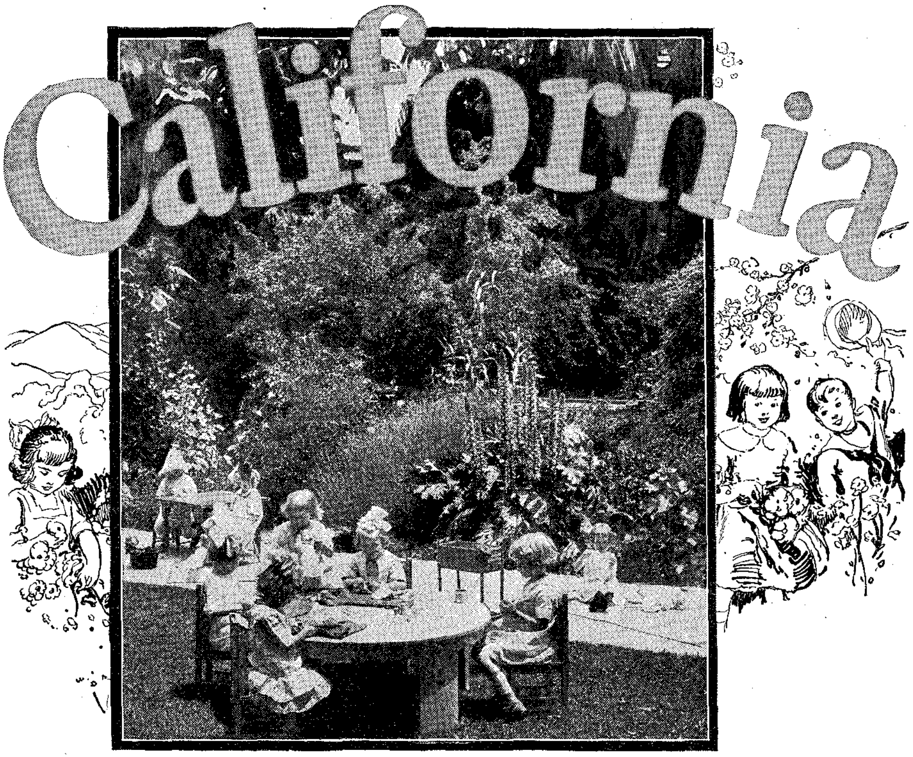
1 7-qt. cooking-pot; 1 9-qt. cooking-pot; 1 11-qt. cooking-pot; 1 14-qt. cooking-pot; 1 2¼-qt. coffee-pot; 2 8½-inch frying-pans; 6 1-pint bowls; 6 ¼-pint cups; 6 plates; 2 salt and pepper shakers; 6 knives; 6 forks; 6 teaspoons; 6 tablespoons.

## A GLIDER MEET IN AMERICA

AMERICANS who have been reading for months of the achievements of gliders in France and Germany will be able to get first-hand information on that latest phase of aviation this summer, for an international gliders' meet will be held at Berkeley Hills, near Oakland, California, from July 15 to August 24. A dispatch to the *Christian Science Monitor* (Boston) informs us that the National Aeronautic Association, of which Orville Wright is president, is sponsoring the affair, and that motorless machines and flyers from England, France, Germany, and Japan are already listed to participate in a long series of tests.

One incentive to compete will be the $20,000 in prizes to be awarded, including a $5,000 cup donated by Eddie Rickenbacker, American ace. The National Aeronautic Association, however, regards the meet not so much as a sporting spectacle as a means for obtaining "important contributions in the study of aerodynamics to improve commercial airplane flying." Therefore experts will keep a careful tabulation of data "in an attempt to solve problems incident to airplane construction and operation."

Before describing further the plans for this meet, it may be well to glance at an editorial in the Providence *Journal* which summarizes the results of gliding contests abroad to date, meanwhile bearing in mind that gliders are no mere toys, but important devices for finding ways to effect economies in airplane operation. Builders of these types of heavier-than-air craft work on the theory "that if they can perfect a machine that needs a motor only to



*Husky youngsters at school near San Francisco*

*For the next generation-*

Where would your baby choose to live and grow up, supposing that your baby had a voice in the family councils?

Would it not be California?

Consider these facts:

In California babies weigh from 2 to 4 pounds more at the end of the first year than in other parts of the country, according to Federal statistics, and children of six years and under average two-fifths of an inch taller and three-fourths of a pound heavier than children elsewhere.

Of twelve cities, ranging in population from 10,000 to over 250,000, listed by the American Child Hygiene Association as having the lowest infant mortality rate in the country, *six are in California.* San Francisco, for example, has an infant mortality rate of 51, as against an average for the country of 77.9. Everywhere there is more clear and sunny *growing weather* for children as well as for the trees and plants that make the fame and fortune of California's agriculture.

*The Best in Schools*

But this is not all. When these children reach school age they are taken into a school system that ranks among the best in America. Teaching requirements are higher, salaries are better, and school buildings better designed in California, and much of the teaching is done out of doors. In the rural districts are many "union schools", notably beautiful in architecture, to which the children are brought and returned by motor busses rolling over the magnificent California highways. In their playtime, they hike, they hunt, they fish, they play tennis and golf twelve months in the year; a little later they go to college (the University of California is the second largest university in the world) and contribute to California's astonishing yearly quota of tennis and track champions, and All-America football stars.

*And When the Child Becomes a Man—*

Here is California, with its Great Central Valley—an Empire half-built, waiting for his hand, with rich and varied opportunities in every department of life, with State development surging ahead at a rate that promises to triple the present population within less than fifty years.

Will he be a farmer? From six to ten million acres of fertile land still await development in the Great Valley. Each year seven thousand new twenty-acre farms are ready for families. The average farm in the United States produces $2,300 worth of crops every year. The average farm in California produces $5,000 worth—twice as much.

Will he be a manufacturer or merchant? Between 1910 and 1920 the output of California's factories increased from $771,291,000 to $2,649,000,000—over 243%, and more than 53% of all manufacturing in the State is concentrated in the district around San Francisco Bay, the largest land-locked shipping port in the world. A hundred opportunities lie open to him in the great group of prosperous and rapidly growing towns and cities that are a distinctive feature of California life.

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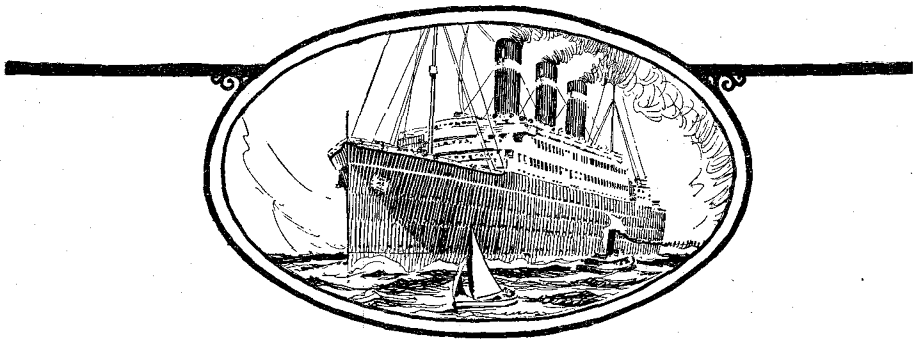

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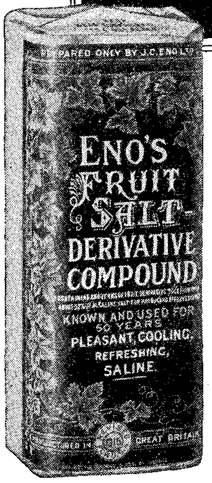
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## MOTORING AND AVIATION
*Continued*

make it rise to a height where air currents can best be used to advantage, then the airplane as a commercial carrier will quickly come into its own." One is inclined to agree with the Providence paper that real progress has been made toward this goal, inasmuch as—

> All previous performances with gliders fade into the background when compared with the feat of Georges Barbot, the French aviator, who glided across the English Channel and back in actual flying time of one hour and forty-five minutes. M. Barbot went the distance—fifty miles all told—using less than a half-gallon of gasoline in a thirteen horse-power motor. He rose to a height of five thousand feet by means of his motor and then glided across the water to English soil like a huge bird.
>
> Gliders have been much in the public eye since last summer when the French held gliding contests open to all nations, except Germany, and the Germans put on a program of their own in the Hartz Mountains. Four young Americans, students at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, kept this country's name prominent by entering gliders in the French competition. But neither they nor any of their rivals approached the excellent results attained by the Germans. Nor has any glider officially come near equaling the record made by Herr Fokker, the airplane designer and builder, of remaining aloft thirteen minutes with a passenger in a plane without motor equipment.
>
> For the last eight months both the French and the Germans have been working quietly to improve the designs of their gliders. They learned considerable from the experiments of last summer; and they are eager to profit by this knowledge. Unquestionably M. Barbot has scored on his rivals across the Rhine by being first to use with success a small-motored plane. Such a plane is the aim of all experts working with gliders.

The *Journal* wonders "what the German glider enthusiasts will say about this fine feat of a French rival" and then adds that "it would be of greater interest to learn just what Americans have done in this important line of aeronautics since last summer. Are we going ahead? Or are we standing still, content to let the French and the Germans lead the way?" These questions find a partial answer at least in *The Monitor's* account of the contemplated meet, from which we quote:

> The 130-acre plot in the El Cerito district will be converted into a unique laboratory for experimentation under the direction of the Allied Flyers' Club of the East Bay district. The location of the field is admirably suited for such a meet and was chosen by the Aeronautic Association after thorough canvass of available sites. It is said to rival the famous Down Field of England. Its ideal air-currents, swells and rolls playing from San Pablo Ridge over the Contra Costa line and running down to San Francisco Bay meet every exaction of the glider. From an elevation of 1,200 feet one can glide to sea-level without a ripple, and the ocean winds

insure a steady lifting power for an upward flight.

Selection of the Oakland field was made on data furnished by the Flyers' Club, said to be one of the most complete aerial surveys of its kind. Conditions of winds were given daily, hourly, and each minute. Topographic and photographic maps were made and fog movements were given for a period of four previous years. Daily rain was measured for three years and an installed anomometer checked relative air velocities in five localities to fix the spot where velocity was greatest. Both the Universities of California and Stanford, and the government service assisted in this survey.

Every glider participating will be equipped with radiotelephone, and the local committee under direction of Henry C. Reynolds of the Flyers' Club is preparing accommodations for 300 gliders, besides motor airships brought by United States air experts, for observation and by airship corporations for exhibit.

A glider is under construction by the Allied Flyers' Club to test the Corneal patents on the shifting of center of gravity, which, if successful, will permit a glider to remain in the air practically indefinitely. On the ordinary glider, in order to shift the center of gravity the operator must sway the pilot or use ailerons, elevators and rudders. The Corneal patents are expected to permit the shifting of center of gravity so rapidly that all air-currents may be utilized at will, decreasing the gravitation pull and increasing the lifting power of gliders many times. Ideas involved in these patents will be employed in regular airplane construction if the tests are successful.

## NORTHWEST PASSAGE THROUGH THE AIR

THE fruitless search for the Northwest Passage, which led to the remarkable explorations and achievements by medieval mariners, of which every school child in America is told, finds an echo in the prediction of Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Arctic explorer, that "soon" the regions near the North Pole will be on commercial airplane routes linking Europe and Asia much closer than the long-sought water-way could ever have done. While most students of aviation confine themselves to visions of mighty airships speeding across the Atlantic and Pacific above the beaten path of steamships, Stefansson, in his book, "The Northward Course of Empire," as quoted by the *U. S. Air Service* magazine, says that the transpolar route, usually given no consideration, will become an important factor.

According to the explorer, "whether it be in five years or in fifty years that aerial transoceanic commerce in tropical and temperate latitudes becomes a commonplace, transpolar commerce will then be equally common for at least the summer months." Advantages claimed for such a route in the Arctic regions, are set forth as follows by Mr. Stefansson:

> The most practical route of the recent past between England and Japan has led by way of ocean steamers to Montreal, the Canadian railways to Vancouver, and then by the northerly route along the

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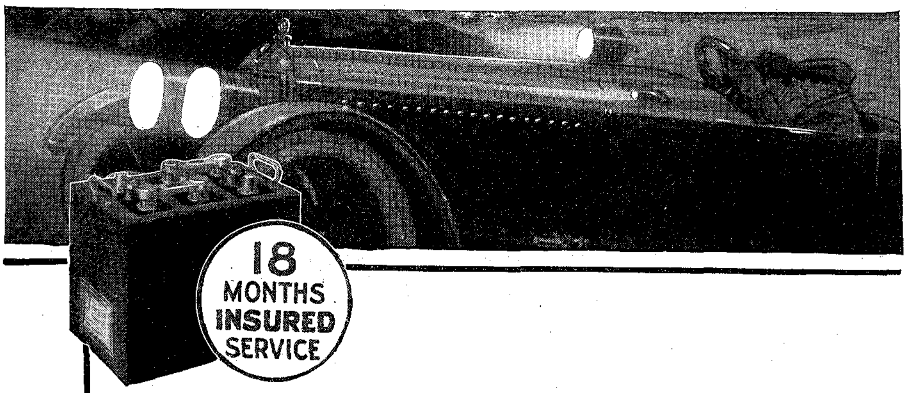

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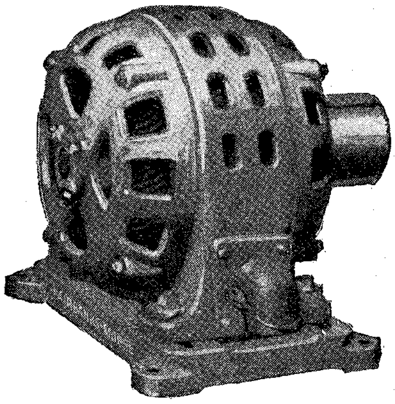

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## MOTORING AND AVIATION
*Continued*

Aleutian Islands to Japan. The length of this route is given by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which covers it all either by steamer or rail, at 9,928.8 miles from Liverpool to Yokohama. But the distance from a railway terminus at the north of Great Britain to the north end of Japan proper, where railway travel could be again resumed, is by air route only 6,500 miles.

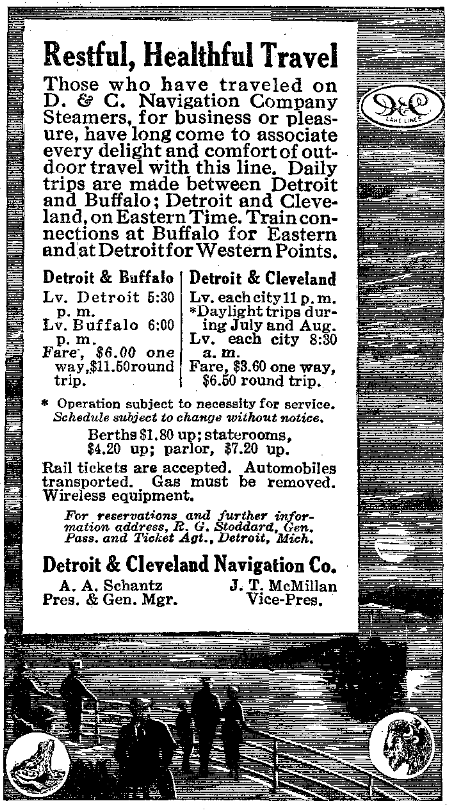
To a man in a hurry, whether for personal transportation or the transportation of urgent dispatches, a saving of a third of the distance, meaning also a saving of a third of the time, will in some cases be extremely important. But the route has other advantages which in some cases may be even more attractive than the saving in distance and time.

It is said that helium is for dirigibles a gas much preferable to hydrogen not only because it will not explode but also because it does not expand rapidly with heat. However, helium is at present exceedingly rare. . . . Hydrogen expands and contracts not so much under the influence of heat as registered by thermometers at the earth's surface as through the direct production of heat within the gas-bag itself when the rays of the morning sun strike it. Paint the bag silver or any color you will, the amount of heat locally generated by the sun's rays is very great. The hydrogen expands, and you can avoid a bursting of the bag only by allowing it to escape. This is the chief factor which limits the length of balloon voyages. A certain amount of gas must be allowed to escape each day, and reciprocally a certain amount of ballast has to be thrown out each night, to prevent the balloon or dirigible from settling to earth.

But this alternation of day and night, which seems a necessary evil to those habituated to southern latitudes is not a factor in the polar regions, whether in midwinter or midsummer. We shall not, for the present, consider winter voyages. With relation to summer journeys, the speed of the dirigible that has already crossed the Atlantic was great enough so that had it started north from Scotland with a full supply of hydrogen just after a spring or summer sunrise, it could have reached the area of perpetual daylight near Iceland in fifteen or twenty hours. This means that such a dirigible would not be overtaken by darkness at all in the beginning of its trip, and would meet the darkness only after crossing the polar area and penetrating well into Asia. On the major portion of the voyage from England to Japan there would, accordingly, be no great expansion or contraction of the hydrogen, no considerable loss of buoyancy or necessity for throwing out ballast, giving not only an increased cruising radius to the dirigible but also an increased freight-carrying capacity.

Even when accidents happen the transpolar route is preferable to a transoceanic one, in the opinion of the writer. He points out that the summer trip in the Arctic region would be made in the long daylight period and that "if you got into trouble you would rather have it happen to you in daylight than in darkness."

Ice-cakes would make good landing places in emergencies, he adds.



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*Crown 8vo. 452 pages. Law buckram, $5, Net; $5.16, Postpaid.*

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## SCIENCE AND INVENTION
*Continued*

### WHAT MAKES JELLY "JELL"

A FRUIT jelly is producible because of a substance in the fruit, called pectin. No pectin, no jelly; unless one resorts to gelatin, which is a subterfuge not to be recommended. Dr. Lewis H. Chernoff, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, writing in *The American Food Journal* (New York), tells us that pectin, which is present in most plants and fruits, is a substance closely related to plant mucilages and gums, but differing from these in having the property of forming jellies, when heated with sugar, under proper conditions, in the presence of a little acid. It occurs in almost all parts of plants, particularly in the fleshy part of roots, and in most fruits in variable quantities. Most of it is present between the cell-wall layers in an insoluble form. By the action of enzymes, naturally found in plants, the pectin is set free and becomes soluble in water. After maturity, the amount may decrease, until, in some cases, it may disappear entirely. We read:

The original insoluble combination has been variously termed "pectose," "protopectin," "pectinogen," "pectin," etc., and much confusion has resulted. For convenience it would seem that the most suitable name for this mother-substance would be "pectinogen" and the term "pectin" should be applied to the soluble product derived from this.

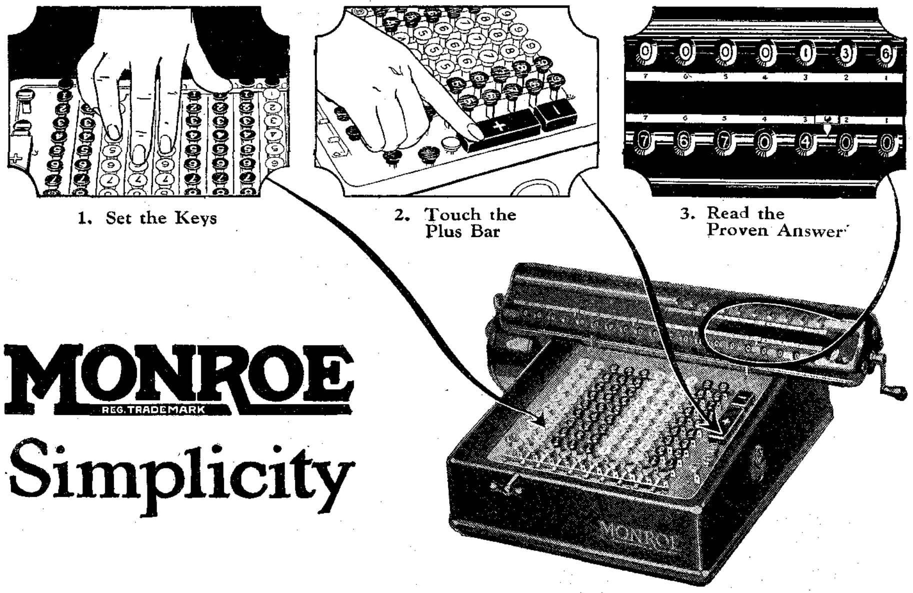
Pectinogen, when boiled with water for some time, more rapidly when acidified, yields a soluble substance, pectin, which, combined with sugar and acid under certain conditions, is capable of producing jelly. This soluble material, pectin, behaves characteristically with alkalies. Upon acidification with a strong acid, an insoluble, gelatinous substance is precipitated out. This substance has been called "pectic acid."

Pectic acid, altho a stable, insoluble compound, can be broken down by more vigorous treatment with acids into various simpler compounds. Since some of the soluble decomposition products may be associated with the pectin in nature, undoubtedly a part may pass through in the refining process of beet sugar and may lead to the condition known as "hard boiling."

When pectin is heated with sugar, in the presence of acid, a jelly is formed. Pectin and sugar alone do not form jelly. A certain definite amount of acid is required. This is usually supplied by the natural acid of the fruit. Very recently Lal Singh has stated that increase of acid, within certain limits, makes it possible to produce jellies with a lower sugar content.

There is yet much to be learned concerning the relationship of pectin, sugar and acid. One of the main questions concerns itself with the preparation and analysis of pure pectin.

Since the quantity of pectin varies with different kinds of fruit, and also somewhat with the maturity, it follows that different jellies require different amounts of fruit. When a fruit is naturally deficient in pectin, the deficiency, of course, can be made up by mixing it with a fruit of high pectin content, or by adding pectin. A number of commercial preparations are on the market



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On a wee bit of a putt the effect of an unbalanced ball may not be noticed—but on a ten footer the ball *must* run true if it is to drop in the cup. In this distance a slight variation in the ball will take effect. ***The Master Balanced Ball always runs true***—can't help it if squarely struck.

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containing pectin in concentrated form. These, almost all of them, contain other extractives also, such as sugar, mineral matter, or acid.

In jelly-making, excess of liquid, either as water or fruit-juice, should be avoided, for the prolonged boiling necessary to evaporate the excess water tends to destroy the pectin.

The question of the kind of sugar used is important. Jellies have been made with glucose, honey, and corn sirup. It has been regarded by some housewives that beet sugar is inferior to cane sugar for jelly-making. This idea is entirely fallacious since the two sugars are absolutely identical, chemically and physically. In a series of over two thousand tests, Shaw has obtained identical results with both cane and beet sugar. Both sugars yielded products as clear as possible and there was no difficulty in preservation.

Very recently Ogilvie has shown that the sweetness of sugar can be increased by a certain amount of acid or salt. A trace of alkali tends to lessen the sweetness. Low-grade beet sugar usually contains a trace of alkali, which lowers its sweetening power. This condition, however, is hardly likely to be encountered now with the increased efficiency in the refining of beet sugar. Properly purified, as it is now, beet sugar is of the same sweetness as cane sugar.

## THE SCIENCE OF WASHING

THE chemistry and physics of the laundry—just how our soiled clothes are cleaned, and the precise action of soap and similar compounds in helping along the process, are described and explained by M. N. Conklin in an article entitled "Scientific Washing," contributed to *The Color Trade Journal* (New York). Mr. Conklin says that all the layman knew in former years was that his shirts, his handkerchiefs, and other articles of wearing apparel were badly damaged in the laundry. To-day, he tells us, even women are sending their dainty underclothing to the laundry, confident that it will be intact when returned. To bring about this confidence in the laundries has been a long, tedious and baffling problem, but the scientist has at last solved it. He goes on:

> The first consideration when we think of washing is soap, a chemical compound in which the alkali is combined with a fatty acid. Most people desire a neutral soap, but no soap is, strictly speaking, neutral; it will always show a slight test for alkalinity.
>
> Dirt is a very broad term used by laundrymen to indicate any substance on the material to be washed, which is undesirable. Some dirt can be removed by dissolving in clear water; as acids and alkalies derived from earth and foods, blood pigment, sugar and starch. Other kinds of dirt, such as the common fatty acids, resinous and albuminous substances, are removed by chemical reaction. Still other dirt is removed by the mechanical effect of the suds bath. Included in this class of dirt are soot, mineral oils, vegetable and animal fats, earthy matter and the pigment paints. The most difficult class

of dirt to remove is stains; stains, such as fruit-juice, inks, rust and the like, which require special means for removal.

The peculiarity of most fabrics is the fact that the dirt is not only deposited on the surface, but is absorbed by the fibers and as a consequence is held very tenaciously; it is this absorbent property of the fiber that makes the problem of washing so difficult.

Another consideration with which the laundryman has to contend is the fact that he is never confronted with pure dirt of one type, the dirt being a mixture of two or more types. Thus to remove intelligently various stains, the laundryman must equip himself with a knowledge of the nature of the stain and the kind of fabric involved, the effect of the chemicals upon the stain and also on the fabric; if the goods are colored the effect of the chemicals upon the color must be determined by trial upon some unimportant section of the goods. In all cases of yellow stains, especially when of a general character throughout the garment, there is in all probability iron present, or a conversion of vegetable fiber to cellulose.

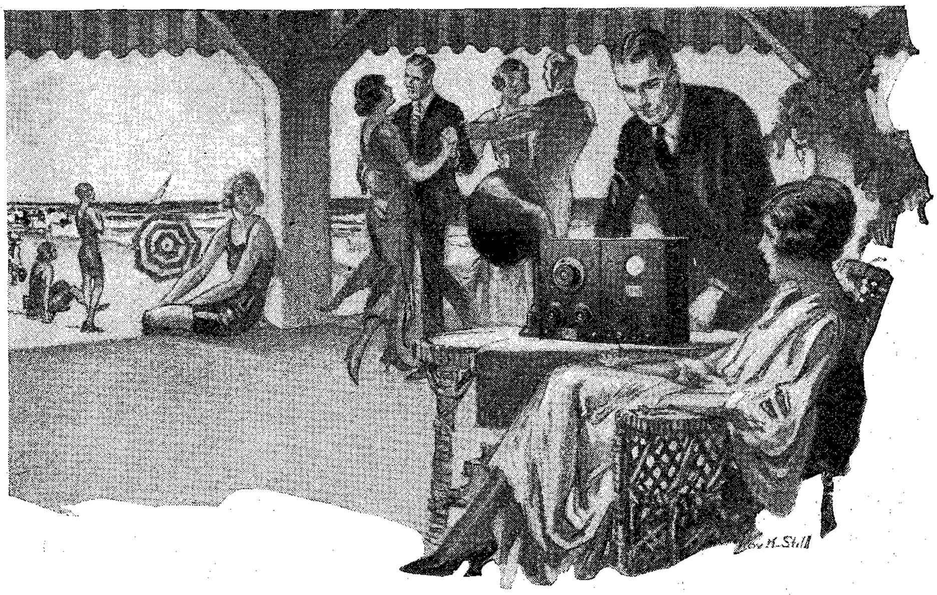
The more common stains with which the laundryman has to contend are road tar and oil, iodine, ink, argyrol, grass, egg, dyes, both food and textile, perspiration, tobacco, tea, blood, chocolate, grease and oil, soot, paint, mildew, stove and shoe polish, coffee and berry stains of various descriptions. To decide which one of these stains or combination of these stains is on the garment requires the work of the expert. Chemists have studied these stains and have developed many products which serve to make the work of the laundryman an easier matter.

While stains constitute the most difficult problem, it is the dirt which is classed as "insoluble in water" that is the most common. Compounds have been put on the market for the removal of this class of matter, or rather some have been put on the market which turn this class of dirt in the class "soluble in water." Even stains may be converted into the class "soluble in water." Two of these products, soaplite and escolite, have been found to be very useful. By the use of these two compounds, not only is the dirt removed but the need of bleach and blue is lessened.

Fatty acids and resins are also converted into soluble soaps by alkaline cleansing compounds, and these also loosen other dirt, wetting out, penetrating, and expelling air from the dry goods. Also albuminous substances which are insoluble in water form a soluble compound with alkali. Another example of the transforming of insoluble dirt into soluble dirt is in the case of paints. Paints consist of an insoluble pigment, suspended in linseed oil, varnish gums, and the like. The vehicle portion, when washed properly, can be eliminated in a dissolved state, leaving the pigment to be removed physically by emulsification or suspension as colloidal particles. Under certain conditions a portion of the vehicle may also be emulsified.

The cleansing action of soap depends without doubt upon a combination of chemical and physical causes.

The cleansing action of soap may be summed up in three brief statements: By its decomposition it produces a small quantity of alkali which neutralizes acid dirt and dissolves albumins; it lowers the surface tension, thereby emulsifying mineral oils and the like and causing rapid wetting out and penetration; and by its colloidal action it breaks up and carries dirt from the cloth.



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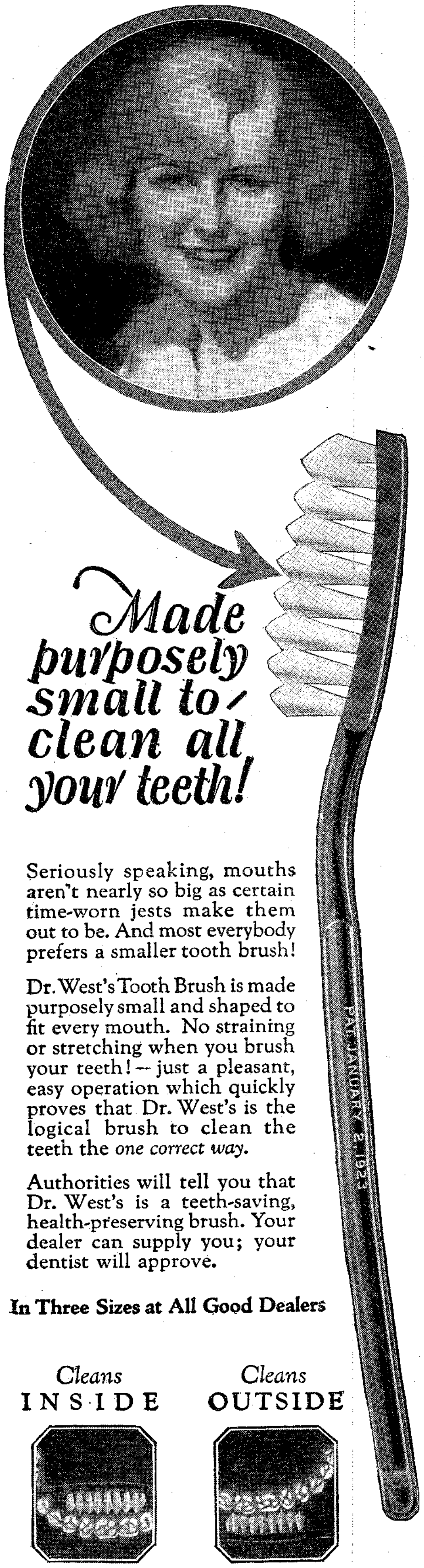

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# INVESTMENTS · AND · FINANCE

## HOW THE WAR DIMINISHED BRITISH FORTUNES

THE private fortunes of Great Britain, particularly those of the nobility and landed class, have suffered severe depletion as a consequence of the war and its concomitants of taxation and restrictive legislation. The London papers are full of advertisements of estates for sale. Fully a third of the land in Great Britain changed hands between 1918 and 1921, says *The Wall Street Journal.* Another symptom is the advertising for paying guests to be chaperoned and introduced in the best circles by needy members of the highest classes. The actual size of the fortunes of the British rich can only be guessed at, but *The Wall Street Journal* uses estimates "made by the most competent authorities in England," to show how these fortunes have been dwindling. Before the war the Duke of Westminster and the Duke of Norfolk were thought to be the richest men in England whose fortunes were based on real property. As we read:

> They had approximately £6,000,000 each. It is doubted if they now run so high as £5,000,000. Experts say there were probably only three industrial fortunes which exceeded these: Sir John Ellerman's, Lord Leverhulme's and Lord Cowdray's. Ellerman, two years ago, was regarded as the richest man in England, with wealth estimated at £20,000,000. It has shrunk since to probably £7,000,000 or £8,000,000 because of the decline in shipping values. Lord Leverhulme is probably worth slightly over £5,000,000.
>
> The personal fortune of Lord Cowdray, with his large oil interests, the control of S. Pearson & Sons and many other great concerns, is, according to the best authorities in England, probably something more than £5,000,000, but it is still under Ellerman's. A few years ago Lord Cowdray sold his oil interests in Mexico to the Royal Dutch-Shell group for $80,000,000. But it is generally understood that these interests were not part of his personal fortune.
>
> The fortunes of Dewar, the distiller, Guinness, the brewer, and Sir Thomas Lipton are all believed to be considerably under £5,000,000. Four members of the Coats family, of thread manufacturing fame, have died within the last few years leaving between £1,000,000 and £4,000,000 each.
>
> The Duke of Bedford, the Marquis of Northampton, Lord Portman and Lord Howard de Walden, all great ground landlords of London, were worth from £1,000,000 to £5,000,000 before the war. Mr. Mallaby-Deely, M.P. for Harrow, recently acquired Covent Garden, formerly the property of the Duke of Bedford, for £1,000,000. That such a transaction could be effected by a single individual at present was thought extraordinary. Competent English authorities on taxation declare these London ground-landlord fortunes could not now be assessed for more than half their pre-war figures, if expenses attendant upon them were considered. In other words, their income is not 50 per cent. of what it was in pre-war times.

The change for the worse first descended on the landowner after the adoption of the Lloyd George Budget of 1909–1910, and then before he could accommodate himself with changed conditions, there came the war with its enormous taxation burden:

> A nominally rich man, one with, say, £30,000 a year, would from 1920 have to pay £8,925 income tax and £7,700 super tax. On succession, heirs had to pay death duties of some 30 per cent., and to raise the cash had to sacrifice even half the property. Legislation made it illegal to increase rents in most cases, altho tenants were often phenomenally prosperous. With reduced incomes and higher cost of living, all economies and devices to which the landowner resorted proved futile. He was driven to sell his property.
>
> The movement began in earnest in 1917. The Estates Exchange recorded for the three years 1914 to 1916 sales of land and house property of £6,685,000, £3,570,000 and £5,107,000, respectively. In 1917 it reported £8,527,000; in 1918, £11,382,000; in 1919, £21,542,000; in 1920, £18,275,000; in 1921, £10,850,000. These figures represent but a fraction of actual transfers. The Estates Exchange is a private undertaking without compulsory powers, and transactions are recorded by professional agents only, and then merely when they are at liberty to disclose prices. It may be taken as fact that from 1918 to 1921 four times the figures recorded, probably £200,000,000, changed hands in return for approximately 36,000,000 acres of the entire 56,000,000 acres in England.

---

## PROFIT IN OUR INSULAR POSSESSIONS

WHETHER or not the Constitution follows the flag, trade certainly does. In the quarter-century that the United States has been holding dominion over various isles of the sea, our trade with those particular islands has totaled about five-and-a-half billion dollars against a little more than one-half billion in the twenty-five years preceding our occupation. The National City Bank in its current *Trade Record* reminds us that we took the Hawaiian Islands in the summer of 1898 and that Porto Rico, the Philippines, Guam and Tutuila all came under our complete control shortly afterward. Thus—

> The year 1923 marks distinctly our first quarter-century of control of these tropical islands, with a population of about 12 millions. The record of our trade with these islands in the 25 years since occupation is in marked contrast with that of the quarter-century prior to our control, while their total trade is also several times as much since our occupation as that of the preceding 25 years. Our total purchase of their products in the past 25 years has been $3,360,000,000 against $502,000,000 in the 25 years preceding our occupation, and our sales to them $2,038,000,000 against $134,000,000 in the 25 years prior to our occupation. Of course, our purchases from them were more than they took of our

products, for in the islands there are only 12 million people to feed and clothe while we have a population of 108 millions, all wanting tropical products.

The United States supplies a very large proportion of the imports of all these islands, 65 per cent. of those of the Philippines, and over 90 per cent. of those of Porto Rico and Hawaii. We take about 60 per cent. of the exports of the Philippines, 90 per cent. of those of Porto Rico, and 95 per cent. of those of the Hawaiian group.

Sugar, tobacco and Manila hemp are our chief imports from the Philippines; sugar and pineapples from Hawaii; and sugar, tobacco and tropical fruits from Porto Rico. To all of the islands we export manufactures of every sort and limited quantities of food, especially flour and meats.

---

## HOW POLITICAL UNCERTAINTY RETARDS FILIPINO PROSPERITY

IT is "an economic crime," writes Vicente Villamin in *The Economic World* (New York), "that the foreign trade of the Philippines is to-day only $200,000,000 yearly, when, without overworking the natural resources of the Islands, it might easily be approaching $1,000,000,000." The only thing, says this writer, which is holding back development in our Pacific possession is its indefinite political status. In view of the competition between the Philippines and the surrounding tropical countries, mostly protectorates of European nations, the Philippines must either have artificial protection, like a preferential tariff, or living standards now high must be reduced to those in other tropical countries which are in most respects more advanced industrially. Much talk has been heard of late concerning the rubber possibilities in the Philippines. Mr. Villamin believes that the Philippines have a great future in rubber, and so it is for the well-being of the Philippines and also for that of America, as well as "to end a standing political anomaly" that "Congress should speak definitely on the future political status of this Far Eastern possession." The writer in *The Economic World*, whose arguments are quoted in the New York *Evening Post*, suggests four possible solutions for the Philippine question:

> (1) *Fixation of Date of Independence*—This will give due notice to all parties concerned to adjust their interests and policies accordingly and give the Filipinos a chance for preparations for the multitude of things they are to look after themselves, such as developing commodity and money markets, arranging fiscal settlements with the United States, funding the bonded indebtedness, mobilizing resources for national defense, etc.
>
> (2) *Immediate and Absolute Independence*—This will mean the abolition of free trade with the United States, the impairment of the export trade and its blighting reflex on local industries, the relinquishment of American backing on Philippine credit, the wrecking of the exchange, financial unpreparedness of the Government to meet mounting expenses, and general economic confusion and calamity.
>
> (3) *Incorporation as a Territory and Eventually as a State*—This, on the one

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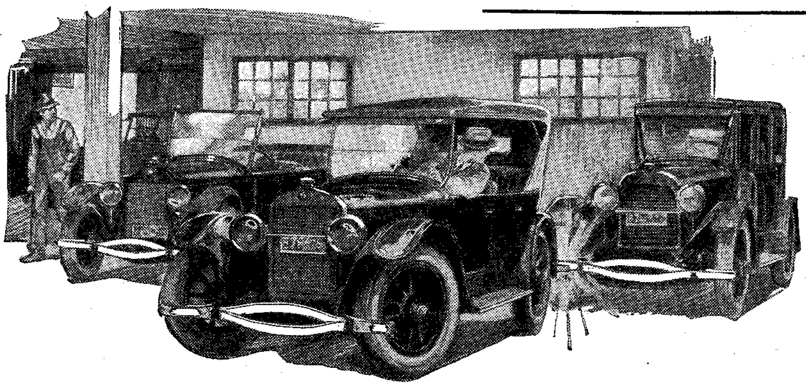

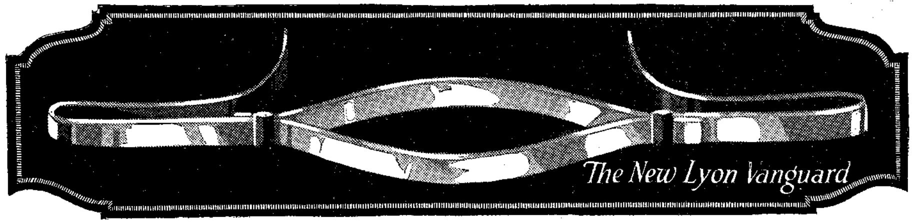

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## INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

*Continued*

hand, will subject the country automatically to higher and more diverse Federal taxation, to the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act, the coastwise laws and the Seaman's Act, and other Federal laws which, on account of the geographical location and the state of social and economic development of the country, will prove a well-nigh unsupportable burden; and, on the other, helpful laws like the Farm Loan Act, the Rural Credits Act, the Federal Reserve Act, the National Bank Act, the Cooperative Marketing Act, the uniform currency laws and others will be made operative in the islands. It is pertinent here to state that a Territory of the Philippines can continue the percentage tax on sales of commodities destined for export to other parts of the United States, the Federal Supreme Court in a recent Pennsylvania case holding that such tax does not constitute a tax on interstate commerce and is therefore leviable by a State or Territory.

(4) *Complete Local Autonomy Under the Sovereignty of the United States*—This will insure the continuance of the tariff protection as well as the fiscal, commercial, and other mutually helpful relationships between America and the Philippines; will enhance the feeling of security and promote stability; will give the United States a source of raw materials under the joint auspices of the dominion standard of the Philippines and the American flag, and will permit the untrammeled development of the country for the benefit of Filipinos and Americans, as well as others.

### THE PENNSYLVANIA BECOMING A HOME INDUSTRY

"THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company is becoming more and more a home industry, as the thrifty investors of its native State, men and women, are buying stock from holders in other sections of the country," notes *The Wall Street Journal*, which points out that:

> As recently as November 1, 1919, investors in New York State, for instance, held 31.65 per cent. of the $500,000,000 capital stock, while to-day their holdings are 22.82 per cent. The decrease of 8.83 per cent. in stock held amounts to $44,150,000, when measured in dollars. On the other hand, the investors of Pennsylvania have increased their holdings during the same interval from 38.22 per cent. to 48.18 per cent., an increase of 9.96 per cent. of total, or $49,800,000. In other words, investors of Pennsylvania have not only absorbed the $44,150,000 stock sold by New York holders, but have bought up $5,650,000 stock from investors in other localities. Of $500,000,000 stock, $240,900,000 is now held in company's home State.

**Sight Unseen.**—As they took their seats in the box at the theater, the doctor asked his wife: "Did you notice that lovely girl in the pretty fur cloak waiting in the lobby?"

"What," she replied, "that fussy thing with the false puffs, painted face, gold-stuffed teeth, imitation mink fur and torn gloves? No, I didn't notice her. Why?"—*Medical Quip.*

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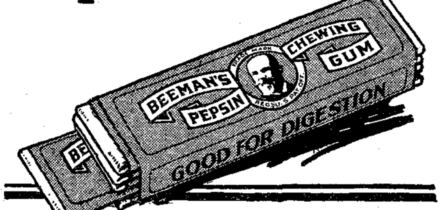

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## CURRENT EVENTS

### FOREIGN

May 9.—American and other foreigners recently captured by Chinese bandits in southern Shantung are reported to be near complete exhaustion from exposure and long marches. The bandits demand that the troops now surrounding them be withdrawn.

Albert Schlogetter, one of the chiefs of an alleged murder gang which has been carrying on a campaign of terror against French occupation in the Ruhr, is convicted by a French court-martial and sentenced to death. One of his comrades is sentenced to imprisonment for life, and five others to various terms of imprisonment.

The British Court of Appeals decides in the test case of Art O'Brien that the recent deportation of 100 Irishmen to Ireland is illegal. Appeal from the decision is taken to the House of Lords.

A bill making compulsory the carrying of liquor by all ships entering British waters is introduced in the House of Commons.

May 10.—M. Vorowsky, the Russian Soviet Government's observer at the Lausanne Near East Peace Conference, is shot and killed and two of his companions are wounded by Alex Conradi, a Swiss, who says that two of his relatives were killed by the Russian Reds.

The sons of Majors Roland Pinger and Robert Allen, U. S. A., who were among those captured by Chinese bandits, are reported to have been released.

May 11.—Major Roland Pinger, U. S. A., sends out a letter from the Chinese bandits' stronghold in southern Shantung urgently recommending compliance with the outlaws' terms.

British labor leaders dine with the Prince of Wales at the home of Viscount and Lady Astor.

The French authorities in the Ruhr fine the city of Essen 400,000,000 marks for the destruction by bombing of a bridge south of the city.

May 12.—The time limit set by foreign diplomats in China for the release of the people held captive by Chinese bandits expires, with nothing accomplished toward the release of the prisoners.

The Burgomaster of Osterfeld, in the Ruhr, is fined 100,000,000 marks by the French authorities for blowing up a bridge crossing the Rhine-Heren Canal.

May 13.—The British Government's reply to Germany's recent reparations offer urges Germany to offer a more feasible plan for discussion, and criticizes the note of May 2 as disappointing and inacceptable. The Italian reply also criticizes the German offer, and states that the Italian Government is in harmony with France and Belgium for more concise guaranties and a larger reparations sum.

Madame Masaryk, wife of the President of the Czech-Slovakian Republic, who was born in Brooklyn, New York, dies at Prague in her seventy-third year.

May 14.—Six people, including two Americans, are killed in the wreck of a passenger airplane at the French village of Monsures, on the Paris-London route.

The Russian Government's reply to the British ultimatum of May 8, demanding compensation for offenses against British citizens and the cessation of anti-

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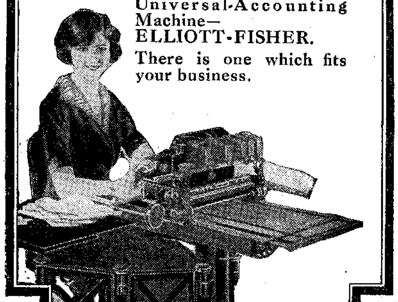

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## CURRENT EVENTS
*Continued*

British propaganda in the East, proposes a conference to settle all questions at issue.

A message from the Chinese bandits in southern Shantung states that all the captives are well.

May 15.—The French occupational forces seize four chemical and dye plants, one of them the largest in the world. Two are near Mayence, and the others at Urdinge. The French forces also occupy Limburg, in Westphalia, according to a Frankfort dispatch.

The British Government requests the Irish Free State Government to return to England all the prisoners recently deported to Ireland.

The Chinese bandits who kidnaped a large number of foreigners on May 6 move their captives farther back into the hills in southern Shantung, and demand as the price of the prisoners' release a large quantity of military supplies from the Government. China is disturbed by banditry in six provinces, war in three provinces, warlike preparations in a fourth, and by riots and boycotts elsewhere.

### DOMESTIC

May 9.—Judge Knox of the Federal District Court in New York rules that prescriptions of whisky by physicians may not be limited, on the ground that the existing restrictions are unconstitutional.

More than $50,000,000 worth of building construction is held up in New York because of the excessive cost of labor and materials, and a "buyers' strike" is reported to be spreading.

Archbishop Mundelein announces that Pope Pius XI has authorized the holding of the International Eucharistic Congress in Chicago in June, 1926.

May 10.—The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, meeting in New York, adopts a resolution supporting the proposed entry of the United States into the Permanent Court of International Justice.

May 11.—Ambassador George Harvey arrives from England on a vacation.

President Harding orders all government bureaus not to spend between now and June 30 a single dollar of the 1923 appropriation, unless needed to maintain essential activities.

May 13.—Secretary of the Treasury Mellon announces that the recent offering of $400,000,000 of 4¾ per cent. Treasury notes has been oversubscribed and that the total subscription amounts to $1,000,000,000.

At the end of its tenth year of service the Rockefeller Foundation announces that it has expended $76,757,040 in various philanthropies.

May 14.—Twenty-one dead and 200 injured is the reported toll of a tornado which swept through Mitchell County, Texas.

The State Department reports that the British Government announces its willingness to participate in permanent relief measures in the Near East, and that it is the only Government so to offer.

May 15.—Flood and fire inflict damage estimated at more than $1,000,000 at Hot Springs, Arkansas; and a score of persons are injured by a tornado at Byersville, Ohio.

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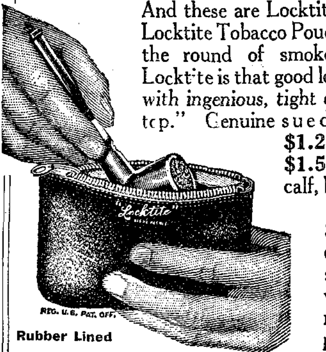

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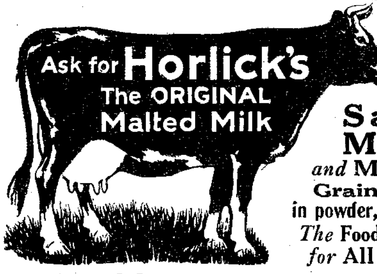

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# THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

*Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.*

"W. E. B.," Oak Park, Ill.—"What is the orrect pronunciation of *Omar Khayyam?*"

The name *Omar Khayyam* is pronounced *'mar kai-yam'—o* as in *go*, first *a* as in *artistic*, *ai* s in *aisle*, second *a* as in *art*.

"G. H. O.," Pittsburgh, Pa.—"Which is the roper sentence to use: '. . . at intervals of eetings,' or '. . . at intervals between meetngs'?"

An *interval* is a short space of time *between* simiar states or conditions and their recurrence.

"V. M. H.," St. Louis, Mo.—The word *economcs* is pronounced *ek"o-nom'iks—e* as in *get*, first as in *obey*, second *o* as in *not*, *i* as in *habit;* or *"ko-nom'iks*—first *i* as in *police*, first *o* as in *obey*, econd *o* as in *not*, second *i* as in *habit*.

"S. A. G.," Iola, Kan.—"Who was *Aneke Jans* nd what is the *Aneke Jans claim?* A friend, a irect descendant in the tenth generation from neke Jans is supposed to have an interest in some aluable property in New York City. Can you ve me any information?"

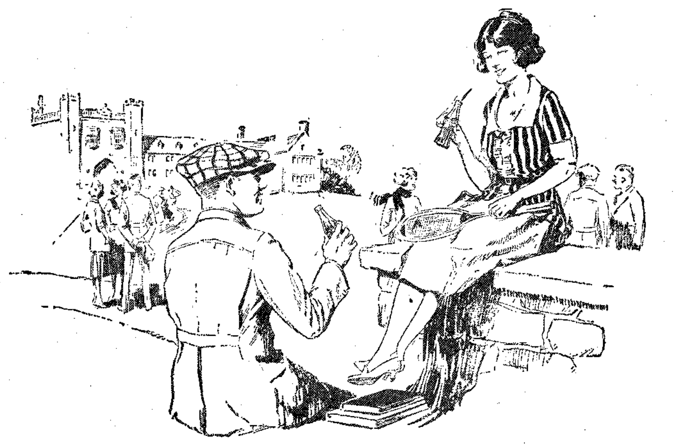
*Roeloff Jans*, or *Jansen*, a Dutch colonist, in 636 bought a farm of sixty-two acres lying beween what are now Warren and Desbrosses treets and running from Broadway to the udson River. He died shortly afterwards, but eft the property by will to his wife *Anneke*, or *nnetje*, who secured a patent to the farm in 1656. fter the death of her first husband she married verardus Bogardus, who died at sea. Before his eath the family moved to Albany, where Anneke ied in 1663, leaving eight children. In 1670 or 671 seven of these heirs conveyed the property o the Governor, as trustee, presumably, for the rovince of New York. In 1697 the property was eased to the Trinity Church Corporation by the tate, and in 1703 Queen Anne granted a patent to he property to the church.

Cornelius Bogardus, the eighth heir of Anneke ans Bogardus, died in 1707 without having at any me raised any question as to the legality of the nstrument that lacked his signature. But a hunred and twenty-five years later a descendant of is attacked its validity, and at various times since hen some group of descendants has revived the ase or brought a new suit to establish a claim to his property. In every instance the several courts ave dismissed the case. Spurious interest was gain revived a year ago when a lawyer, who atempted to raise funds from the descendants of nneke Jans for another fight, was disbarred ecause he knew "that investigation had already een made and had proven futile."

"J. W. W.," College Park, Ga.—In the sentence ted, it is usual to name the person addressed first s a matter of courtesy—"*You*, he, and I will go ut for a walk." The position of the pronouns is urely a matter of taste, and "He, *you*, and I will o out for a walk," is equally correct, but best sage usually puts the pronoun referring to the erson spoken to in the first place.

"E. A. G.," San Diego, Calif.—The use of *if* or *whether* is properly condemned except in colloquial and poetic language, for the reason that here there is a common word meaning precisely certain thing, a word meaning precisely another hing should not be used for it without some speal reason. "Go and see *if* (instead of *whether*) he package has come" is colloquial usage. The xigencies of rhythmic construction may call for he employment of *if* for *whether* in poetry, and it as the support of Shakespeare, Milton, Dryden, Prior, Cowper, Tennyson, Lowell, and other masers of English.

"R. J. Ch.," Chicago, Ill.—*Diakka* is a very vil and powerful spirit corresponding in some espects with the *Jinn*. In Mohammedan mythology the *Jinn* are good and bad spirits who assume he form of animals, giants, etc. In this same mythology there are also the *Janns*, or demons of he lowest order. In old Persian tales they are eferred to as the *Afrit*, but Longfellow, in his "Golden Milestone" (stanza 2), refers to them as elonging to Arabian story.



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# THE SPICE OF LIFE

**"Chop" Logic.**— "Butchers. —Wanted, man . . . must be able to cut up and serve a customer."—*Ad. in Daily Chronicle (London).*

**Prepared.**—"I don't see where we can put up this lecturer for the night."

"Don't worry—he always brings his own bunk."—*Tiger.*

**Fair Exchange.**—He—"Can I call you by your first name?"

She—"Yes, if I can call myself by your last name!"—*London Mail.*

**Unavoidable Delay.**—(From the Lush *Herald*)—Owing to the lack of space and the rush of the *Herald's* prize contest, several births and deaths will be postponed until next week.—*Medical Quip.*

**Parsimonious Bug.**—Prof. (in zoology lab.)—"What insect lives on the least food?"

Bright Pupil—"The moth. It eats holes."—*Upper Iowa Collegian.*

**Force of Habit.**—"Phwat was the last card Oi delt ye, Mike?"

"A spade."

"Oi knew it. Oi saw ye spit on your hands before ye picked it up."—*The Leatherneck.*

**Getting Practise.** — Jack—"Why did they kick that medical student out of the library?"

Tom—"They caught him trying to remove the appendix from a book he was reading."—*Virginia Reel.*

**Versatile Hand.**—A correspondent sends us this extract from "Jurgen": "Indeed it is a sad thing, Sylvia, to be murdered by the hand which, so to speak, is sworn to keep an eye on your welfare and which rightfully should serve you on its knees."—*Boston Transcript.*

**Improvement on Nature.**—A new suburbanite was asked why he didn't make a garden.

"I prefer," he replied, "to depend on the grocer for my vegetables. When I ask him for beans, he doesn't give me jimson weed instead."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

**Behind the Scenes.**—Telephone Operator—"Sorry, sir, Mr. McConnell is at an important conference and is likely to be away all afternoon."

Customer—"Can you tell me when he will be back?"

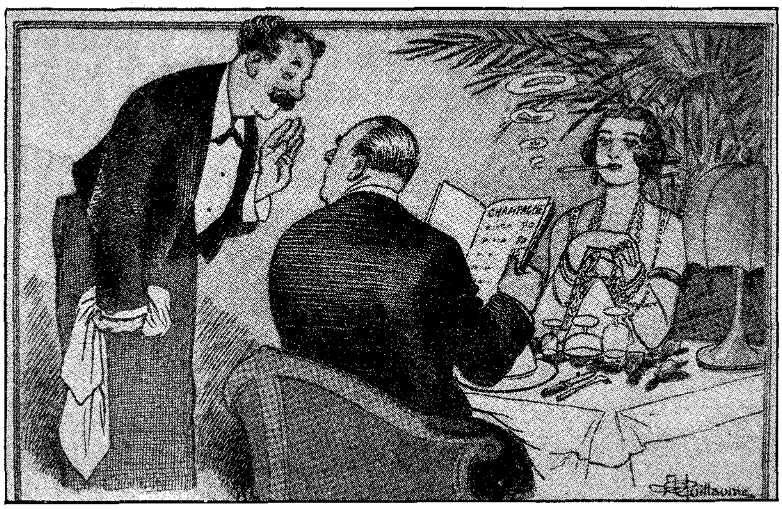
Telephone Operator (to office boy)—"When is the baseball game over, Johnny? Five o'clock?" (over the phone). "No, I don't think he will be back before half-past five. This is an important conference. I'll tell him you called."—*Cohoes (N. Y.) Sentinel.*

**Too Cheap.**—Kind Friend—"I'll give you a penny for a kiss, Elizabeth."

Bright Kid.—"No, thank you! I can earn more takin' cod-liver oil."—*Life.*

**Help!**—Andy carried the mail to a neighboring village in a small one-seated wagon. One day, there having been a death on his route, he was bringing the casket for the burial, and also had a lady passenger. There was no place to accommodate her except the top of the casket; so Andy started out with his passenger seated thereon. Before long he was hailed by a man with:

"Hi, there, Andy! The corpse is out!"—*Everybody's Magazine.*



A FRENCH JAB AT AMERICA

"You wish the wine extra dry, do you not? I see that Madame is an American."

—Albert Guillaume in *Le Journal (Paris).*

**All Aboard!**—"No job on an investigating committee?"

"All filled, Senator."

"No place for a lame duck?"

"None. But you can join our junket and go back to Plunkville by way of Paris."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

**A Word to the Wise.**—"So you asked Geraldine to marry you?" asked a man of the other.

"Yes, but I didn't have any luck," replied his friend. "She asked me if I had any prospects."

"Why didn't you tell her about your rich uncle?"

"I did, hang it all! Geraldine's my aunt now."—*Boston Post.*

**"Auto" Know Better.**—A portly man, laden with traveling-rug and several bags, was endeavoring to make a dignified exit from a crowded railway carriage.

At the door he stumbled on the pet corn of a brawny Scot.

"Hoots, toots, mon!" groaned the latter. "Canna ye look whauer ye're goin? Hoot, toot, mon, hoot!"

After he had slammed the door behind him the overburdened traveler put his head through the window.

"Hoot, yerself," he retorted. "I'm a traveler, not a motor-car."—*Ottawa Evening Citizen.*

**All, All Alone.**—"Ah, I wish I could find some place where I could be cut off entirely from the world."

"Try a telephone-booth." — *Kasper (Stockholm.)*

**Wished on Him.** — Daughter — "Oh, papah, what is your birthstone?"

Father of Seven—"My dear, I'm not sure, but I think it's a grindstone."—*Southwestern Collegian.*

**Safety First.**—They were just leaving the first tee, when a heavily built man, holding a handful of perfectos, approached his caddie, and said:

"Do you smoke, sonny?"

"Yes, sir," said the boy eagerly, noting the cigars.

"Guess, I'll carry them myself, then," said the man, walking away.—*Judge.*

**Sad Plight.**—"Why do your scholars look so worried?"

"They have to learn by heart the names of the towns in which there were conferences after the Great War."—*Nebelspalter (Zurich).*

**Too Long to Wait**—She—"You boob, why did you get up and leave the theater when it was announced that Miss Earsplit would sing 'To-morrow?'"

He—"You don't think I was fool enough to wait there all night, do you?"—*Yellow Jacket.*

**Why Worry?**—The fussy station-master of a small village near Edinburgh found one night a fellow-countryman standing, nonchalantly smoking, with his feet half over the edge of the "up" platform.

"Don't you know that the Edinburgh express is passing here directly at sixty miles an hour?" said the station-master. "Come back, come back!"

The other slowly turned his head, and, taking the pipe out of his mouth, replied: "You're awfy feered for your train!"—*Dominion (New York).*

**Time Will Tell.**—A youngster visiting his indulgent aunt partook heartily of cake and preserves. When asked if he hadn't had all that was good for him, he replied that he didn't know.

"But what do you think?"

"Ain't any use thinkin'."

"Well, you're a funny boy," said his aunt. "When will you know?"

"In half an hour."

"And how will you know?"

"Well, that's easy. If I ain't sick in half an hour, I'll be sorry I didn't take more; and if I'm sick I'll be sorry I took so much. That's the only way to tell that I know of."—*Boston Transcript.*